The Columbian
AND
Bloomsburg Democrat.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
IN THE COLUMBIAN BUILDING NEAR THE
COURT HOUSE, BLOOMSBURG, PA., BY
CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Terms—Two Dollars a Year payable in advance.

JOB PRINTING
of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at reasonable rates.

The Columbian.

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SPACE.	1m.	2m.	3m.	6	1y.
One inch	$2.00	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
Two inches	3.00	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00
Three inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	7.00	9.00	11.00	17.00	25.00
Quarter column	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	30.00
Half column	15.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	60.00
One column	30.00	35.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

Executor's or Administrator's Notice, $3.00
Auditor's or Assignee's Notice, $4.00.

Local notices, twenty cents a line.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, $5.00 per year for the first two lines, and $1 for each additional line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—WILLIAM ELWELL.
Associate Judges—ISAAC HESS, ISAAC S. MONE.
Prothonotary, &c.—RUDOLPH H. RINGLER.
Register & Recorder—WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY.
District Attorney—JAMES MYERS, JR.
Sheriff—AARON SMITH.
Treasurer—ISAAC BENNETT.
Commissioners—CYRUS ROBBINS, HIRAM J. HESS, WILLIAM DEAMER.
Attorney for Com'rs—WILLIAM ERICKBAUM.
Auditors—C. J. CAMPBELL, DANIEL LEE, CHARLES CONNER.
Coroner—CHARLES G. MURPHY.
County Commissioners—ISAAC McBRIDE, JOHN NEAL.
County Superintendent—W. H. SNYDER.
Mercantile Appraiser—CHARLES CONNER, WILLIAM ERICKBAUM, DANIEL LEE.
Bloomsburg Town Directors—DIRECTORS, S. H. MILLER, Nathan Kramer, Bloomsburg, and JOHNSON McMURTRIE, Benton, CHARLES CONNER, Secy.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Co.—JOHN A. FUNSTON President, R. H. GEORGE, Cashier.
First National Bank—CHAS. R. PAXTON, Pres't, J. P. TUSTIN, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—C. H. LITTLE, Pres't, C. W. MILLER, Sec'y.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—W. M. PRACOCK, Pres't, J. B. ROBISON, Sec.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. BROWN President, C. H. LITTLE, Sec'y.

Church Directory.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Ministers—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sabbath Services—10½ A. M.; 7½ P. M.
Sabbath School—9 A. M.
Prayer Meeting—Wednesday, 7½ P. M.
Seats free; no pews rented; strangers welcome.

Bloomsburg Directory.

PAPER HANGINGS just received and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main Street, above American House.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. AVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American House.

LOUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker and Jeweller, corner Main and Iron sts.

R. CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market, between Main.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

E. M'KNIGHT, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market Streets, in the old Post Office.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, Bloomsburg.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office over the First National Bank.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d floor in Exchange block, near the "Exchange Hotel."

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main st., below Market.

J. C. BUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Harman's building, Main street.

DR. B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth Extracted without pain. Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market.

DR. A. L. TURNER, Physician and Surgeon, office over Klein's Drug Store, residence one door below Rev. D. J. Waller.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

E. PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street.

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market.

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloak and Dress Patterns, Northeast corner Main and West sts.

THE MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods Main st., below American House.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

DORES HOTEL, by T. Bent. Taylor, east end of Main street.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts.

FOX & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

H. CHOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House.

J. B. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provision, &c., Main and Centre streets.

MACKLEY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, &c., N. E. cor. Main and Market sts.

C. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Glassware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Notions, etc., Main st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street.

D. W. ROBBINS, Liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts.

C. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and Curtains, Ranert Block, Main st.

C. W. CRISSE, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st.

C. KUHN, dealer in Soap, Tallow, etc., Chemical Soap Works, corner of Jefferson House.

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

WM. BARB, dealer in furniture, trunks, cedar willow ware, near the Forks Hotel.

D. R. SIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod.

C. FOSTER, White and Fancy Tanner, and dealer in Ice, Scottown.

NOTE BOOKS, and blank NOTES, with or without exemption, for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Catawissa.

D. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St. Robbins' Building.

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second st., below Main.

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street

J. E. KISTLER "Catawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets.

L. KEILER, Billard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St.

M. M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c.

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbader Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St.

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House.

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches.

PETER ENT, Miller, and dealer in all kinds of Grain, Flour, Feed, &c. All kinds of Grain purchased.

Espy.

C. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufacturing

Buck Horn.

M. & G. W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise

Orangeville Directory.

D. S. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine.

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rose M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon Main st., next door to Good's Hotel.

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street.

JAMES S. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine.

SCHUYLER & CO., Iron founders, Machinists and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St.

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle, Main St.

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker at the manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., West of Pine

Philadelphia Directory.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, ET CAETERA, &C., &C.
Orders will receive prompt attention. may 10,'67-tf.

HARVEY B. WALKER,
WITH
MEARS, SCHROPP & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,
No. 16 NORTH SECOND ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Original assorted packages of Queensware constantly on hand. feb23'72-tf.

Business Cards.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. (jan4,'67.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep.29'67

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
At B. F. Clark's late office, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

M. F. EYERLY
Has entered into the Law and Collection business with John G. Freeze, Esq., Attorney at Law, office in Brower's Building, Main Street Bloomsburg, Pa.
Nov. 15th, 1872-1y.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.
ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,
Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store,
A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.
Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A call is requested.
Jan 1'71

BLOOMSBURG
MARBLE WORKS.
MAIN STREET, BELOW MARKET,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, &c. Work neatly executed. Orders by mail will receive special attention. N. B. Work delivered free of charge. T. L. CUNTER, Proprietor.
oct13'71-tf. P. O. Box 297.

BARGAINS—BARGAINS.
QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
SAVE YOUR MONEY.
Go to
HENRY YOST,
East Bloomsburg, Pa., for all kinds of the best home and city made
FURNITURE,
Prices reasonable and the best work done.
jan 1'71—tf

VULCAN WORKS,
DANVILLE PA.
WILLIAM H. LAW,
Manufacturer of Wrought Iron Bridges, Boilers, Roofs, Beams, Iron Buildings, Wrought Iron Girders, Elevator Frames, Flooring and Doors, Fire Escapes and fencing, also Wrought Iron pipe for Steam and Gas. Every kind of Smith Work, &c. Castings carefully executed to
Drawings and Estimates supplied.
oct6-ly.

BERNHARD STOHNER
Would inform his friends and the public that he has taken possession of
THE OLD STAND,
in the Exchange Block, so long occupied by him and will carry on the business of a
FIRST-CLASS BAKERY.
He brings to the business an experience of many years and assures the community that he will furnish the best of bread, cake, rolls, biscuit, &c., fresh every day. He proposes also to keep on hand a large and well assorted stock of
FINE CONFECTIONERY,
of all grades. French candies and those of domestic manufacture, always to be had, wholesale and retail at lowest rates. Adjoining the Bakery and Confectionery is a well established
RESTAURANT,
Where may be found Ale and Lager, and Refreshments, Oysters in season and the various little delicacies which suit the public taste. There is also a
FINE ICE CREAM SALOON,
over the confectionery store, where ladies and gentlemen can obtain the best of Ice Cream in season.
A fair share of the public custom is requested and no pains will be spared to ensure satisfaction
april 26,'72-tf

NEW DRUG STORE.
CHRIS. A. KLEIM
Having purchased the business of E. P. Lutz now offers at the old stand, a choice assortment of
DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY SOAPS,
BRUSHES, &c., &c.
And a general assortment of the choicest goods usually found in first class establishments.
Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes Carefully Compounded.
On Sundays, open from 8 a. m., to 10 a. m., and from 2 p. m., to 4 p. m.
GERMAN AND ENGLISH SPOKEN.
feb 9'72-tf

FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKING.
Mrs. L. Hawley, Milton, Fashionable Dress Maker, and Teacher of Briga's unrivalled system of fitting by measure, in the speediest, most stylish and perfect manner. Dresses, Polonaise and all ladies' and misses' garments, invites a call from all wishing to learn the diagrams, or to have cutting and fitting of suits done as well as in Philadelphia, and at moderate rates. Suits made to order. Call, third door above Mrs. Brobst's store, Main street, below Railroad, west end.
Oct. 11, 1872.—2m. MRS. L. HAWLEY MILTON.

Miscellaneous.

DENTISTRY.
H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PONCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.
Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 1'71—1y

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Wyoming	$200,000
Aetna	4,000,000
Orient	500,000
Royal of Liverpool	10,000,000
Danville Mutual	2,000
Springfield	500,000
Germania, N. Y.	500,000
International N. Y.	1,750,783
Farmers' Danville	800,000
Lancaster City	250,000
Hermione	2,000,000

FREAS BROWN, Agent.
jan21'71-1y. BLOOMSBURG Pa.

HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINE
THE SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST IN USE! HAS BUT ONE NEEDLE! A CHILD CAN RUN IT!
Designed especially for the use of families, and those who desire to knit for the market. Will do every stitch of the knitting in a stocking, widening and narrowing as readily as by hand.
Are splendid for worsteds and lacey work. KNITTING FIVE DIFFERENT KINDS OF STITCH! Are very easy to manage, and not liable to get out of order. Every family should have one.
We want an Agent in every town to introduce and sell them, to whom we offer the most liberal inducements. Send for our Circular and Sample Stocking. Address,
HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINE CO.,
nov. 10,'71-1y. Bath, Me.

H. C. HOWER
has opened a first-class
BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE,
at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg, a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stoga boots, men's double and single tap soled kip boots, men's heavy stoga shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boys's and misses' lasting gaiters, women's glove kid Polish very fine, women's morocco Balmorals and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both pegged and sewed.
He would also call attention to his fine assortment of
HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS.
which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county.
Jan 1'71

THE ORANGEVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
MANUFACTURERS OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
of the most Approved Patterns.
Mill Gearing,
Jobbing,
and Castings
of all descriptions.
DEALERS IN
General Merchandise, Lumber, &c., &c.
ORANGEVILLE, PA.
We would announce to the public in general that we have taken the well known Agricultural Works of this place and shall make it our aim to manufacture First Class Agricultural Implements equal to any other makers in the State, such as
Threshing Machines,
Both Lever and Tread Power.
Plows of every Description,
among which will be the celebrated
KNOB MOUNTAIN HERO,
acknowledged by all to be the best plow extant for the farmer. Also the
Champion, Sterns' Patent and
The Montrose.
ALSO, DOUBLE CORN PLOWS,
Cultivators,
Iron Kettles,
and Castings
of every description. We shall use none but the best materials and employ none but competent and experienced mechanics and our prices will compare favorably with any other manufacturers.
Country Produce, Lumber, Old Iron, taken in exchange. We also have a store in connection with our Agricultural Works, where may be found a full assortment of MERCHANDISE which will be sold at small profits. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere and we guarantee satisfaction.
march22'72-1y.

Hotels.

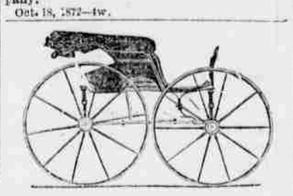
THE ESPY HOTEL.
ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
The undersigned would inform the traveling public that he has taken the above named estate lately and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect convenience of his guests. His larder will be stocked with the best the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar.
WILLIAM PETTIT,
Espy, Pa.

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment.
may 9,'68-tf Main St., below Market.

WHITE STAR LINE
CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL
BETWEEN
New York, Cork and Liverpool.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS,
OCEANIC, REPUBLIC, BALTIC, CELTIC, GERMANIC, BRITTANIC, ADRIATIC, ATLANTIC,
Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt.
Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $28 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburgh, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upwards.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 29 Broadway, New York.
jan. 12, 1872. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

THE MAMMOTH GROCERY!
J. H. MAIZE,
Main st., corner of Centre, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Has an extensive stock of
FINE FAMILY GROCERIES,
which he offers to the public at the very lowest
CASH PRICES.
His goods are the best in the market, and are sold at rates so low that he cannot sell on credit. His plan is to have first class goods and sell for cash.
FOR CASH AND CASH ONLY.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 11th, 1872.

TO INVESTORS.
To those who have funds to invest in large or small amounts, or who wish to increase their income from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend, after full investigation, the Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.—Bearing seven and three-tenths per cent gold interest (equal now to 8¼ currency,) and sold at par, they yield an income considerably more than one-third greater than U. S. 5-20's. They are Coupon and Registered, the lowest denomination being $100, the highest $10,000.
Nearly one-third of the Main Line of the Road will be completed and in operation with a large business the present season. All the property and rights of the Company, including a most valuable Land Grant, averaging about 23,000 acres per mile of road are pledged as security for the first mortgage bonds now offered.
All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange at current price. Descriptive pamphlets and maps, showing Route of road, Connections, Tributary Country, &c., will be furnished on application.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
New York, Philadelphia and Washington.
Financial Agents N. P. R. R.
Bonds for sale in Bloomsburg by the First National Bank, and Bloomsburg Banking Company.
Oct. 18, 1872—4w.



CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER
Have on hand and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
and every description of Wagons both
PLAIN AND FANCY
warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sent out from the establishment will be found to be of the highest class and sure to give perfect satisfaction. They have also a fine assortment of
SLEIGHS
of all the newest and most fashionable styles well and carefully made and of the best materials.
An inspection of their work is asked as it is believed that none superior can be found in the country. jan 1'71

THE BEST, CHEAPEST,
AND
MOST DURABLE PAINTS
now in use are the
Montour Slate Paints.
They cover one-third more surface, last longer and cost less than White Lead, the place of which they are very generally taking where economy, durability and neatness are desired.
Hear what our Practical Painters says:
It gives me great pleasure to recommend your Slate Paints—as supplying a need we have long felt, and overcoming a great difficulty, which has long been acknowledged by all practical Painters, namely the oxidation of White Lead, by the atmosphere, causing it to crumble or chalk off.
I am satisfied they will paint one-third more surface and in a better manner than any other pigment I have ever used.
GEO. C. GOULD.
Kingston, June 25, 1-72.
We cheerfully coincide in the above opinion expressed by Mr. Geo. C. Gould.
B. H. VANNATTA,
A. WINTHROE,
B. F. HICKS,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST, AND SAMPLE CARD.
DREHER, REAY & CO.,
Sole Manufacturers,
sept. 6, 72-3m. Rupert, Pa.

PLATCHLEY'S
Improved Cucumber Wood Pump.
Tasteless, Durable, Efficient and Cheap. The best Pump for the least money. Attention is especially invited to Platchley's Patent Improved Brick-and New Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump or disturbing the joints. Also, the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales, and will outlast any other. For sale by Dealers everywhere. Send for Catalogue and Price-List.
CHAS. G. PLATCHLEY, M'f'r.
239 Commerce St., Philada. Pa
Sept. 13, 1872-1y.

DR. CARPENTER.
136 MULBERRY STREET,
NEWARK, N. J.
is now treating successfully
Consumption, Bronchitis,
and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, with his
COMPOUND MEDICATED INHALATIONS,
CONCENTRATED FOOD, AND
COUGH SYRUP.
During the past ten years Dr. Carpenter has treated and cured thousands of cases of the above named diseases, and has now in his possession certificates of cures from every part of the country. The Inhalation is breathed directly into the lungs, soothing and healing over all inflamed surfaces, entering into the blood, it imparts vitality as it permeates to every part of the system. The sensation is not unpleasant and the first Inhalation often gives very decided relief, particularly when there is much difficulty of breathing. Under the influence of my remedies, the cough soon grows easier, the night sweats cease, the hectic flush vanishes, and with improving digestion the patient rapidly gains strength, and health is again within his grasp.
The Concentrated Food rapidly builds up the most debilitated patient, presenting to the stomach food all ready to be assimilated and made into good, rich healthy blood.
The Cough Syrup is to be taken at night to alleviate the cough and enable the patient to obtain sleep. *Full directions accompany each box of my remedies, which consist of*
One Inhaler; One Bottle o Alterative Inhalant; One Bottle of Soothing Febrifuge Inhalant; One Bottle of Anti Hemorrhagic Inhalant; One Bottle Concentrated Food; One Bottle of Cough Syrup.
Price of Box containing remedies to last one month, $10; two months, $18; three months, $25
Sent to any address C. O. D. Pamphlets containing large list of patients cured sent free. Letters of inquiry must contain one dollar to insure answer. Address,
A. H. CARPENTER, M. D., Newark, N. J.
Dr. CARPENTER'S CATARRH REMEDY will give immediate relief, and will effect a permanent cure in from one to three months. Price of remedy to last one month, $5; two months, $8; three months, $10.
CANCER in all its forms successfully treated. Send for list of patients cured, to
A. H. CARPENTER, M. D., Newark, N. J.
July 26'71yr

AGENTS LOOK HERE! There is a GREAT RUSH
For the New Splendidly Illustrated Edition of
ROBINSON CRUSOE,
Because it is the most fascinating and popular book in print, and excels all in real elegance and low prices. Just out, 528 pages, tinted paper, only $2.50 cash worth $5.00. Is a Great Hit, sells quick and fast. Terms of this and our new Domestic Bibles, far the most complete superbly illustrated and fast-selling edition extant, also, the "Pocket Companion," worth $10 to any book agent, sent free. Write at once, stating where you saw this, to HUBBARD BROS.,
aug. 23-1f Publishers, 721 Sansom St., Phila

Poetical.

VOICE OF THE SEA.

I looked from the deck o'er the boundless sea,
As it bubbled and tumbled in seeming glee,
And sparkled and rippled under the lee
Of the ship that was bearing my friends and me;
While the sun-rays peep
With a gladsome sheen
Thro' the waters green
Adown the deep.
And I said, "What thing can I learn of thee,
With thy wavelets leaping unfettered and free
As 'twere something joyous simply 'to be?'"
—And it told me a tale of Liberty.

I saw the waves in the r mighty play—
Now strong as the giants—now gone for aye;
Like the things of the earth which endure for a day;
Each comes like his fellows to pass away;
A moment bright
With silvery crest,
Then sinks to rest
In endless night.
And I said, "O, ye waves of a turbulent sea,
Which are sprung from a common maternity,
I pray you, what lesson have ye for me?"
—And they told me a tale of Charity,

I lean o'er the rail at the midnight hour,
When the waves are wild and the storm-clouds lower,
And my face is wet with the spray and the shower,
And weird, wan faces seem to glower
Out of the foam
Which marks the track
Nor a furlong back
In the ocean's gloam.
And I said, "Black waves of the midnight sea,
That are lashing the clouds that are blacker than ye,
What thing will ye teach to a thing like me?"
—Through the night-rack comes back—Sublimity.

I look again, and the ocean lies
Calm, boundless, blue, while the bluer skies
So blended in one continuity rise,
That the eye no horizon descries,
And the only speck
Which has a place
In the bournless space
Is the vessel's deck.
Then, from the deep calm of the pillowless sea,
So endlessly peaceful, in vast unity
With the bright empyrean which o'ermantles me,
There comes a faint echo of—"Eternity"
Evening Post.

Miscellaneous.

IN THE LION'S DEN.

A STORY TOLD ON A MOUNTAIN TOP

"Nice place to dine; isn't it?" said Frank Lightfoot, as we seated ourselves round our well-filled provision-bag on the summit of Mont Blanc, with the panorama of forty-eight mountain-ranges outspread beneath us, and the echo of the Chamouni cannon still in our ears. "I wonder whether the march of civilization will ever erect a hotel up here; there's just room for a moderate-sized one.

"And a photographic studio at the head of the corridor, and a telegraph-station at the Grands Mulets, and a post-office beside the Chalet de la Pierre Pointue, and anything else in a small way, eh, Master Frank?" chimed in Harry Sinbad, who had gone through nearly as many voyages and adventures as his illustrious namesake and had just accompanied us up Mont Blanc as a slight repose before crossing into Algeria *via* Marseilles.

"Nobody knows what may happen," replied Frank sententiously: "you wouldn't have expected, this time last year, to be dining three miles above the sea to-day!"

"Well, I had a funny kind of dinner last Autumn," said Lightfoot, "when my guide and I got caught by a mist on the Grand Combin. We piled stones to keep off the wind; and behind them we shared our rum and cold mutton, as if we had been in the trenches before Sevastopol."

"Well, I can beat you both there," said Harry with a chuckle; "for I've had a dinner worth any three of those, though I'd hardly care to try it again; but it's a long story."

"Never mind," said I: "we have lots of time."

"I'm your man, sir," responded Sinbad; "but, before I begin, does either of you know where Fernando de Noronha is?"

"Never heard of him," said Frank, who is not exactly qualified for a geographical professorship: "is he any relation of Fernando Wood, over in America?"

"None of your nonsense, Frank," I interposed sternly. "Fernando de Noronha is a small island off the coast of Brazil, though in what latitude or longitude I would rather not guess, if I were up for a civil service examination."

"True, O king!" said Harry: "more power to your atlas for that same. Well as I was going to tell you, it was towards the end of my third month in Rio de Janeiro that I began to think of shifting my quarters. Had I intended making scientific explorations *a la* Humboldt, or going in search of big trees, like that fellow who went up the Rio Madeira the other day, three months would have been rather short measure; but as it was, I had seen all I cared to see. I had walked round the harbor (no trifle of a walk either, mark ye!) and counted the flags of 56 nations; I had eaten oranges at four in the morning in the groves outside the town, and dived by moonlight through the 'rollers,' on the shore; I had bought some very good local views on the *plaza*, and taken some very bad sketches from the bay; I had been bitten by a tarantula (if *that* was any good); and I had lived at Petropolis in a charming little villa, with a painted veranda and projecting roof, hidden, like a humming-bird's nest, in a basket of broad leaved, tropical foliage—a perfect gem of quiet beauty altogether.

"Petropolis is a place about four miles from the town, where the grandees and most of the merchants live during the heat of Summer—much the same thing, in fact, with regard to Rio, that Tsarskoe Celo is to St. Petersburg, or Tientsin to Peking. Well, as I was saying, I began to plan my next move, and made up my mind to do some voyage or other in a new direction, where I might see something a little out of the ordinary run; for just then, as it happened, I was rather tired of perpetual coat, hat, and umbrella; of smoking paper-cigars, chattering bad Portuguese and dining on monkey soup and roast armadillo; and had got my head full of fairy isles, light periaguas (whatever they may be), and "noble savages."

"One day, after much waiting, I heard of a bark that was going to sail for Fayal, with a Portuguese skipper, and a crew half Brazilians and half Indians; for some of the natives don't make such bad sailors, only they're not strong enough to stand much knocking about. This was just what I wanted,—a chance of visiting a place where I'd never been, and a longish voyage in company with a bevy of picturesque ragamuffins, who, if they weren't particularly 'noble,' were at least 'savage' enough for Salvator Rosa himself. So I paid my passage-money, and away I went.

"My chief associate was the skipper, a queer fish enough to look at; for he had a complexion like a half-decayed leek, and a squint that made him look as if he were trying to see down his own throat; and he carried a scent of garlic and tobacco about him that would have choked a Hottentot; but he knew all sorts of stories, and could sing a good song or two, and seemed a merry fellow altogether; so that on the whole he wasn't bad company, provided I kept well to windward of him. As for the crew, they worked very well; they couldn't help it, like Brazilians in general; but there was one thing they didn't do well; and that was the storing. They had stored the provisions in such a bungling fashion that half of them got spoiled; and they hadn't more than half filled the water casks and those they had were leaky; so that, not long after sailing, we ran out of water, and had to think about getting more.

"An hour or two after this discovery, the skipper came aft, to where I was standing, and said, 'Now, senhor, we will show you something as well worth seeing as Lisbon; the nearest land is Fernando de Noronha; and we're going to put in there for water and fresh provisions.'

"'And what is there to be seen there?' asked I.

"'Why, it's a pretty place to look at, in any case,' he replied; 'but the great thing is, that it's the place where the Brazilians send all their *degradados*' (convicts); 'and they've got quite a fine collection now; when you go ashore you'll be able to get a good sight of them.'

"'But they don't go about loose, surely?' asked I in some astonishment.

"'The saints forbid! they've got a governor and a guard to take care of them. Ah! he's a rare man, the Senhor Gobernador! many's the cask of rum he's sent me when we've touched here before.'

"'You seem to know him pretty well,' said I, laughing.

"'Santos! that's not difficult! he's as friendly as a *contrabandista*.' (A fine definition of friendship, thought I.) 'If the noble Senhor Ingleze will be pleased to go ashore with us, the Senhor Gobernador will be sure to invite him to his house, and show him all the curiosities of the island;' and with that he gave such an extraordinary grin that all his features seemed to change places, like a gutta-percha face in a toy-shop. I couldn't think, at the time, what he was grinning at; but I found out later on, as you'll see.

"We sighted the island next morning, and by noon we were pretty near the shore; and it struck me that the *degradados* had a better berth than they deserved; for a sweeter little spot I never saw. The coast right and left was rugged and broken; but just ahead of us it curved into a beautiful little bay, with a smooth, sandy beach above which rose a broad sweep of wooded hillside, like a band of green velvet, dotted here and there with such flowers as you only see in the tropics. In the hollow of the bay was a small wooden jetty, on which stood a man in uniform, while behind him clustered a dozen blacks, in red caps and white cotton drawers.

"'That's his Excellency's secretary,' said the skipper; he must have seen us heading for the shore; and it's lucky those blacks happen to be with him; for they'll help us to get the water on board.'

"I must own that I is 'lucky' coincidence of the negroes' presence made me begin to suspect that the worthy skipper was himself one of the 'friendly *contrabandistas*' of whom he had spoken, and that his dealings with the Senhor Gobernador were of a nature to add little to the imperial revenue; but before I could make up my mind as to whether the alleged want of water were all a sham or not, the skipper shouted something through his speaking-trumpet to the officer on shore who thereupon gave some orders to two of his blacks, which started them off like greyhounds.

"'They're gone to tell the Senhor Gobernador that we've got a Senhor Ingleze on board,' said the skipper; 'and his Excellency will most likely come to meet you in person.'

"And, sure enough, in about half an hour there came round the elbow of the hill half a dozen soldiers armed with muskets, followed by three men in uniform, the mid-most of whom was on horseback. The moment I touched the shore, the governor (for he it was) dismounted, and greeted me with a bow that would have made the fortune of a courtier.

"'May you live a thousand years, most potent Senhor Gobernador,' said I, in my best Portuguese.

"'I kiss the dust beneath your feet, noble and valiant senhor,' replied he, with a second bow which all but made good his words. 'If his English Excellency would so far honor my poor house as to come within its walls, it would be my highest pleasure to entertain him. Will the noble Senhor Ingleze be pleased to mount, and follow me?'

"I mounted accordingly; for they had a horse all ready for me, just as if I had been expected; and we rode round the hill, and though a small plantation, to the prettiest little villa imaginable, like an enlarged duplicate of my hummingbird's nest at Petropolis.

"'Noble senhor,' said the governor, 'you will pardon my leaving you for a few moments, while I see whether all is ready for the entertainment of yourself and the officers of the colony, who do me the honor of dining with me to-day; in the meantime, let me beg of you to consider my house and all that is in it as entirely your own.'

"'Well,' thought I 'this comes of traveling; I might have waited long enough before any one would have done as much for me in England.'

"And I had reason to think so a few minutes later, when I found myself seated at the governor's right hand, over as good a dinner as ever I ate, with fifteen gentlemen in uniform on each side of the table. They were all strong and rather fine-looking men, with a brisk, business-like air about them which I had not remarked in the officers I met at Rio, who were, for the most part, as confirmed 'loafers' as ever lounged about a boulevard; but every face at the table wore a curious expression which struck me at once,—a *watchful* kind of look, like that of a sentinel on guard,—the result, as I concluded at the time, of their constant *surveillance* of dangerous convicts. The governor himself, now that I got a good view of him, was a handsome, dignified-looking old fellow, with a heavy mustache and beard that gave him almost the air of a cuirassier; but there was something I didn't like about his eyes,—a shifting, restless look, such as I have seen once or twice in the eyes of a vicious horse. Still, nothing could possibly be more courteous than his manner to me, as he helped me to the best of the good cheer, and congratulated me on having arrived at a time when the larder was well stocked; whereas they had been wofully straightened about a month before, the rough weather preventing the arrival of supplies, and the island itself affording nothing but fish and fruit.

"As to the dinner I'm not going to describe it. The old governor took the lead keeping up the conversation when it seemed inclined to lag, and sending round the wine as if he had the key of the

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Nov. 22, 1872.

The Constitutional Convention.

This body from which so much is expected by the people, and the demand for which was almost general, met on Tuesday of last week at Harrisburg for the purpose of performing their great functions. The high expectations formed as to the course of that body were clouded at the outset by the fact that the infamous caucus system was adopted by the majority for political purposes under the lead of such notorious demagogues as Lina Bartholomew, Wayne McVeagh, and Harry White. Party lines were at once drawn, and king Caucus compelled the election of partisan officers.

The Ring not only succeeded in this, but carried the Convention to Philadelphia,—that sink of corruption—where it was supposed that the fascinations for weak delegates were more numerous.

The people, however, are watching the actions of the convention with jealous eyes and if not up to the demands of the times will not sanction the measures to be proposed, as the amendments, if any, must be submitted to the people for ratification.

We fear the broad and comprehensive reforms demanded by the people, and referred to in an article we copy this week from the Philadelphia *Ledger*, will not be adopted, Partisan bias, corrupt politicians, and corporate influence as seen by the large number of corporation attorneys as delegates, will prevent wholesome and radical reforms, as such interests prefer matters as they are, rather than the adoption of those measures which would benefit the masses.

We will hope for the best, and report the proceedings carefully, trusting that at least as good a Constitution will be adopted as that recently secured by the people of Illinois.

Revising the Constitution.

Subject to ratification by the qualified voters of the Commonwealth, the Convention now in session at Harrisburg is invested with nearly all the political power of the three and a half millions of inhabitants of the State of Pennsylvania. The law and the vote of the people authorizing the assemblage of that body reserves but two subjects from the high powers granted to the Convention. One of these prohibits the Convention from changing the language of or in any way altering the "declaration of rights" set forth in the present Constitution and the other prohibits them from making any proposition to establish a court or courts with "*exclusive* equity jurisdiction." These excepted, the Convention may submit to the people amendments to any part of the Constitution or an entirely new Constitution. This is the second time since the year 1790 that such a Convention has been called, the first and last previous Convention having concluded its work in 1838. Forty-eight years elapsed before the first general revision, and thirty four between the second and third.

On numerous occasions within the last eight years, this journal has pointed out the necessity for some new provisions in the organic law of the State, to guard against legislative and other abuses. These abuses were not peculiar to Pennsylvania, but prevailed to some extent in many other States, and the proper remedies for them were as obvious there as here. Of the States which have embodied some of the essential remedies against abuse, Illinois has, perhaps, done the best in its revised Constitution of 1870, and some of the reforms in that Constitution are entitled to the highest consideration of our Convention and the people of the State. Thus, in order to guard against what we in this State call "snake" legislation, it is provided in the Illinois Constitution, that every bill shall be read in *full* on *three* different days, and before the final passage of the bill it and all amendments thereto shall have been previously *printed*; and on the final passage of all bills the votes shall be by yeas and nays upon each bill separately, which vote by yeas and nays shall be *entered upon the journal*. It is clear from this that the people of Illinois have suffered from precisely the same methods of scandalous clandestine legislation that we have been afflicted with here, and the Constitutional provisions we have just referred to are well calculated to put an effective stop to some of them. The same section in the Illinois Constitution ordains that no law shall be revived or amended by its title only, but the law revived or the section amended shall be inserted at length in the new act. These are all essential provisions for the protection of the people of our own State, and they were proposed in these columns years ago.

But it is in the section prohibiting certain kinds of specially mischievous legislation that we find in the new Constitution of Illinois, some of the most wholesome reforms. It is therein ordained that the General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws upon any one of twenty-three classes of subjects. Some of these prohibited subjects will strike our people as if intended for Pennsylvania. Thus the Legislature is forbidden to pass special or local laws: for *granting divorces*; for laying out, opening, altering or working roads or highways; for vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys and public grounds; for locating or changing streets; for *regulating county and township affairs*; for regulating the practice in courts of justice; for regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace, police magistrates and constables; for *changing or amending the charter of any city*, town or village; for regulating the rate of interest on money; for remitting fines penalties or forfeitures; for creating, increasing or decreasing fees of public officers during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed; for granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks, or amending existing charters for such purpose; for granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever. All these subjects have to be provided for by general laws extending over the whole State, thus preventing the injurious and scandalous practice of referring to the unfit or corrupt member or members of any city, town or county, *all* the power of the Legislature over such city, town or county, or over a particular subject.

In the foregoing we have very briefly referred only to some examples of the desirable reforms instituted in the new Constitution of Illinois. There are a great many others, some few of which may be mentioned. While the Governor of Illinois is still invested with the pardoning power, that power can only be exercised under "regulations provided by law." This is a wholesome limitation. While the members of the Legislature are authorized to fix the compensation of the members of that body, it is strictly prohibited from making any increase or other change in such compensation, to take effect during the term for which the existing members have been elected. With respect to the representation of minorities the constitution prescribes the "cumulative" system of voting for the members of the State Senate, and for the Directors and Managers of all corporations. This not only secures the representation of the large minorities which are usually left without any voice, but gives an opportunity for the selection of the best men.—*Phila Ledger*

Pennsylvania's Vote.

COUNTIES.	GOVERNOR.		PRESIDENT.	
	HART. HASFT.	BUCKA. LEW.	GRANT.	GREELEY.
Adams	2765	3038	2735	2580
Allegheny	25771	16490	25846	9055
Armstrong	4134	3469	4297	2078
Beaver	3685	2882	3517	1798
Bedford	2973	2977	2901	2165
Berks	7998	13947	7741	10201
Blair	4263	3244	4251	2188
Bradford	7443	4434	7452	3563
Bucks	7278	7658	6913	5445
Butler	3985	3440	4015	2534
Cambria	2823	3530	2841	2547
Cameron	572	531	554	340
Carbon	2444	2533	2452	1946
Centre	3292	3712	3142	2695
Chester	9386	6510	9249	3802
Clarion	2727	3583	2558	2304
Clearfield	1995	3432	1970	2329
Clinton	2018	2632	2003	1758
Columbia	2110	3826	2009	3001
Crawford	7032	6463	6938	4887
Cumberland	4176	4614	3895	3557
Dauphin	7459	5113	6954	3331
Delaware	4330	2638	4231	1166
Elk	628	1193	679	753
Erie	7467	5271	7502	3787
Fayette	3954	4621	3881	2663
Franklin	4505	4182	4301	3146
Fulton	797	1125	737	808
Forest	418	340	360	155
Greene	1795	3459	1852	2829
Huntingdon	3249	2690	3099	1805
Indiana	4472	2146	4386	1266
Jefferson	2407	2247	2253	1156
Juniata	1352	1739	1306	1265
Lancaster	13774	9064	14288	5717
Lawrence	3426	1705	3429	945
Lebanon	4285	2824	4171	2076
Lehigh	5355	6895	5342	5622
Luzerne	12341	14433	12966	10991
Lycoming	4639	4056	4423	3837
McKean	1025	950	1040	618
Mercer	5573	4598	5517	3411
Mifflin	1786	1765	1685	1127
Monroe	658	2839	787	2205
Montgomery	8444	8463	8080	5113
Montour	1378	1623	1384	1333
Northamt'n	4880	8121	4841	6155
North'land	4314	4363	4271	3356
Perry	2752	2414	2563	1744
Philadelphia	9278	48841	68792	23407
Pike	246	1134	339	797
Potter	1466	1042	1463	554
Schuylkill	8990	9377	8657	6983
Snyder	1906	1372	1803	915
Somerset	3430	1802	3495	1383
Sullivan	431	744	440	571
Susquehan'a	4333	3403	4536	2907
Tioga	5504	2376	5730	1777
Union	2069	1374	1997	916
Venango	5071	4415	4780	2986
Warren	3176	2333	3090	1538
Washington	5294	4992	5134	3223
Wayne	2119	3020	2463	2152
Westmore'd	5581	6475	5412	4719
Wyoming	1561	1791	1552	1899
York	6400	8388	6299	6753
Total	353387	317760	349689	211961
	317760		211961	
Majority.	35627		137728	
Aggregate.	671147		561650	

A comparison of the vote for President with that for Governor shows a total falling off 109,497. The Republican vote shows a decrease of 3,698, and the Democratic vote a decrease of 105,799, giving a net increase of 102,101 in the majority.

The Constitutional Convention,

WEDNESDAY, November 13, 1872.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock. After prayer and the reading of the journal of the day before, John Gibson delegate elect from York county was sworn in.

Mr. Woodward, on the part of the delegates at large, to whom was referred the question of the contested seat in the Third senatorial district of the city of Philadelphia, reported that they had decided that Benjamin L. Temple was entitled to the seat in the convention from the Third senatorial district without prejudice to the right of Rufus E. Shapley to contest. The report was adopted.

The president directed Mr. Temple to come forward to be sworn, and the oath was administered by the president.

Mr. M'Veagh, from the committee appointed to consider and report to this convention what other officers were necessary to transact the business of the convention and what compensation it would be proper for them to receive, reported that the committee was unanimously of the opinion that the following list of officers embraced all the necessary officers to transact the business of the convention, and recommend the amount set opposite their names as the respective amount of salary to be received for their services:

One chief clerk, $1,500; one first assistant clerk, $1,200; one second assistant clerk, $1,200; two transcribing clerks, who shall be designated by the chief clerk, each $1,000; one sergeant-at-arms, $850; one assistant sergeant at-arms, $600; one doorkeeper, $600; one assistant doorkeeper, $500; one postmaster, $800; one assistant postmaster and messenger, $600. And the chief clerk shall be authorized to appoint one fireman at $3.50 per day, and two janitors at $3 00 each per day, and five pages at $1.50 per day for each day employed. Upon the subject of printing and reporting the proceedings of the convention for distribution among the people the committee was not prepared to decide whether it would be best to give the printing and reporting out separately or together, and thought that a new committee should be appointed on that subject.

Mr. Gowen offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president appoint a committee of ten, of which he shall be one, to report the names of proper persons to fill the positions of permanent officers of this convention.

Mr. Gowen said that he made that resolution for the purpose of excluding anything like partisan scrambling for office. He had read in the morning papers that the officers had been selected without consultation with all the members. He thought it was beneath the dignity of a reform convention to permit anything like partisan scrambling for office. He would therefore ask that the convention shall agree to the appointment of a committee of ten, of which the president shall be chairman, to select officers, without regard to partisanship at all, to preside over this body.

Mr. Lilly moved to amend by striking out all after the word resolved and insert the following: That this convention proceed to nominate and elect a chief clerk.

After an animated discussion the amendment was adopted; yeas 67 nays 66.

The following officers were then elected.

D. L. Imbrie, chief clerk.
Lucius Rogers, first assistant clerk.
A. D. Harlan, second assistant clerk.
John L. Linton and A. T. Parker, transcribing clerks.
James Onslow, sergeant-at-arms.
Cassius M. Brown, assistant sergeant-at-arms. (colored)
Clement Evans, doorkeeper.
Frank Bentley, assistant doorkeeper.
Henry B. Price, postmaster.
B. Frank Major, assistant postmaster.

A resolution was adopted that the sessions of the Convention until otherwise ordered be from 10 a. m. to 2 p.m.

The resignation of D. L. Rhone of Luzerne county was presented and accepted.

THURSDAY November, 14, 1872.

Caleb B. Wright was sworn in as delegate to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of D. L. Rhone.

Mr. Stanton offered the following, viz:

Resolved, That Mr. John A. Small be requested to aid the officers of this convention. Unanimously adopted.

Mr. Freeze offered a resolution calling upon the secretary of the commonwealth to inform the convention what amount of money had been expended within the past two years in the various departments of the government. Agreed to.

The following Standing Committees recommended by the Committee of fifteen to whom the subject was referred were adopted:

A committee of nine upon legislature.

Fifteen on legislation.

Nine on executive department, its powers and duties.

Fifteen on judiciary, including aldermen and justices of the peace.

Fifteen on suffrage, electors and representation.

Five on impeachment and removel from office.

Nine on commission of office, oath of office and incompatibility of office.

Nine on education.

Nine on cities and city charters.

Nine on counties, townships and boroughs.

Five on militia.

Nine on public municipal debts and sinking funds.

Seven on state institutions and buildings.

Seven on religious and charitable corporations and societies.

Fifteen on railroads and foreign corporations.

Fifteen on private corporations.

Nine on declaration of rights.

Seven on printing and binding for the convention.

The clause providing for the appointment of a committee of nine on the declaration of rights brought forth a warm discussion between Messrs. White Ellis and others on one side and Messrs. Black, Armstrong and others on the other, as to the authority of the legislature to limit the action of the Convention. The yeas and nays being required on the appointment of a Committee, the result was as follows. yeas 106 nays 18.

Mr. Gowen tendered the resignation of John G. Freeze Esq. which was referred to the delegates at large from the minority.

FRIDAY, November 15, 1872.

The committee of delegates at large, to whom was referred the resignation of Mr. J. G. Freeze, reported that they had selected Hon. Charles R. Buckalew to fill the vacancy.

The report was accepted, and the oath of office was administered to Mr. Buckalew by the president.

The report of the committee of fifteen recommending the standing committees was then taken up. The report had been considered yesterday down to and including the appointment of a committee on declaration of rights. The remaining clauses, which proposed the appointment of the following committees, were adopted:

A committee of five on future amendments.

A committee of five on constitutional sanction.

A committee of nine on schedule.

A committee of five on revision and adjustment.

A committee of five on accounts and expenditures.

A committee of seven on printing and binding.

Mr. Pugh moved to add a committee of nine on industrial interests, to which shall be referred the rights and claims of labor. The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Campbell a committee on agriculture, mining, manufacture and commerce was provided for.

Mr. Newlin offered the following additional rule: A committee of nine on revenue and taxation, to which the word "finance" was added, on motion of Mr. Reed, of Mifflin.

The Convention then adjourned until Wednesday November 20th.

THEODORE TILTON answers the White House organs, that are blowing off so lustily about an election carried by unexampled corruption and fraud, with the following story with a moral:

There is a Buddhist fable with a moral to it, which tells an amusing tale of a hog which fancies he has inspired a lion with fear, and challenges him to mortal combat. The lion fixes that day week for the duel, and the hog, sees apering back to his herd, proudly declares that he is going to fight the lion. The announcement is received with terror, and the crestfallen hog takes the advice of his friends to roll in a dunghill before encountering his dreaded foe. Accordingly on the fateful day our hero presents himself before the lion armed in a panoply of filth, and the noble beast, scorning to touch so contemptible a foe, says: "If you want to fight, I leave you the victory." The story adds, with dry humor, that the hog told his friend he had "conquered the lion."

Issues of the Next Four Years' Campaign,

The New York *Sun* says the issues of the next four years will be,

I. No centralization. No extension of the functions of the Federal Government.

II. Congress and the President to be deprived of all excessive and unauthorized powers assumed during and since the war, and to be brought back within the limits of the Constitution.

III. The States to control their own affairs, and especially their elections.

IV. Reform of the civil service.

V. Restoration of specie payments.

VI. Revenue reform—all internal taxes to be abolished; the tariff to be put on a revenue basis.

VII. Only one term for the President.

VIII. No re-election of Grant in 1876.

THE NEW CODIFICATION OF THE LAWS.—It is said that the new commission appointed under the act of Congress passed in May, 1870, will be prepared to report shortly after the reassembling of Congress. The result of the labors of this body is the classification under seventy-five titles of all statutes enacted by Congress. If this codification is adopted by Congress it will supersede the present authorized version of the statutes at large,

Masks off.

When so large a majority was declared for the Republican State ticket on the 8th of October, we stated that we did not regard the result as fraudulent. Our judgment rested on the belief that General Grant's prestige and the demoralization of the Democracy in consequence of the surrender at Baltimore, had done the work; but every hour's subsequent experience has proved a system of frauds unparalleled in the records of elections in this country. The last evidence is that revealed in the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday last, reported at length in our local department. It does not depend upon newspaper surmises, but is the result of an examination made on the authority of Judge Peirce, of the same court, by a member of the Municipal Reform Association (Mr. Albert Williams,) whose affidavit was read by the eminent counsel of that association, E. Spencer Miller, Esq., before his Honor Judge Finletter. We need only refer our readers to this painful and extraordinary disclosure, not the less painful because evidently perpetrated by Republican election officers, and not the less extraordinary cause, in our opinion, wholly unnecessary, except to save from defeat the objectionable men on our State ticket. Judge Finletter made a very significant remark on this startling disclosure, and followed it by an order on Prothonotary Loughridge which must lead to still further evidences of the deeply-planned conspiracy of the 8th of October last. The light thrown on this conspiracy on Saturday shows a state of affairs so disgraceful as to call a blush of shame to the cheek of every honest citizen.

The affidavit read before Junge Finletter shows that various alterations, erasures, and changes of figures are apparent in the returns; that some of the envelopes containing the hourly lists of the division are missing; that many of the returns cannot be found, and that numerous of them are not signed by the proper officers required by law to certify to their correctness. The exposures of frauds perpetrated are confined to only thirty-five divisions of twelve wards. The plan was systematic, and it is safe to assert that there were numerous cases, as yet undiscovered, of alteration of the vote in the other three hundred and twenty-four divisions. The divisions in which the frauds were perpetrated include about one-tenth of the vote of the city. If they were equal in extent in only one-half of the others (and fraud in the great majority of them is not only possible but probable,) the vote of Philadelphia was falsified at least fifteen thousand on the evening of the 8th of October by the election officers alone. This is exclusive of the repeating, personating and ballot-box stuffing by the tools of the Ring on the same day. We now verily believe that an examination of the entire returns and a contest in which the frauds committed, but not apparent upon them, could be exposed, would put the stamp of guilt upon at least five hundred men in Philadelphia, and show that Charles R. Buckalew carried Philadelphia by a clear and ample majority.

It is to be hoped that such an examination will be had, and that the men who sold the honor of the Republican party, and betrayed the commonwealth may meet the fate they deserve. We expect a change to be made in our laws soon, which, if it will not make the perpetration of frauds at elections impossible, will secure their certain punishment. With this change, an incorruptible judiciary, and a proper public spirit, we are not apprehensive of the future. Fraud may triumph for a while but it will not flaunt the evidences of its guilt in the faces of our people much longer. This community, patient and long-suffering as it is, has the virtue and manhood not to connive at and endorse a wrong. When once thoroughly aroused, its power of truth and honesty will be more than a match for all the corruptions and weapons the enemy can use.

And for resisting these wrongs the *Press* has been made a target for unmeasured proscription by men calling themselves Republican leaders! Even the Union League was dragooned to read us out of the Republican party, and our merchants were canvassed to attack us in our business. We hope the *gentlemen* of the League and the great leaders of commerce in this city will read the record spread before our courts on Saturday, that they may understand at once our motives, and the enormity of the injustice perpetrated upon the ballot box in the name of the Republican party. And this is but the beginning of the end.

Bear in mind, also, that these proved frauds were not necessary to the re-election of Grant, as the vote on the candidates for Congressmen-at-large abundantly establishes. They were alone planned to save Hartranft and Allen, and to send to Harrisburg a corrupt Legislature. What Republican who loves his great party will not blush black with anger at outrages carried on in the name of that glorious brotherhood, followed by an odious ostracism of the independent paper bold enough to oppose them? What Republican will not insist upon the punishment of the election officers who have thus deliberately spoliated the ballot and sent men into offices and trusts *to which they have never been elected?*

We look to the Constitutional Convention to reform these frightful abuses; but is there no way to punish election officers who have boldly altered election returns, and so trampled under foot our most sacred franchises? The scene on Thursday, the 10th ult., after the election, when the return judges met and adjourned without being sworn or casting up the votes, aroused the detestation of nearly all our newspapers. Now we realize the secret of this stupendous wickedness. *The frauds in the division could not be exposed by a fair final count!*

What safety is there for Philadelphia for our Pennsylvania, for our whole country, if crime like this is to go unrebuked and unpunished?—*Press.*

NEWS

Full returns of the Presidential election show that 30 States, having 294 electorial votes, chose Grant electors, and that 7 States, having 72 electoral votes, chose Greeley electors. Grant's majority in the Electoral College, 222.

A severe earthquake occurred at Concord, N. H., on Monday afternoon, lasting about ten seconds. It began with a sound like an explosion, which was followed by "trembling and shaking," the apparent course of the earth waves being from west to east. Buildings rocked violently, and the shock was plainly perceptible to people walking in the streets.

The wonders of telegraphy have been shown by a short correspondence which passed between the Mayor of Adelaide, Australia, and the Mayor of New York, celebrating the completion of telegraphic communication around the world.

A delegation of thirty of the leading Republicans of Pennsylvania, including Simon Cameron, Hartranft, and Mayor Stokely, called on the President last Friday to induce him to appoint Mr. Truman as postmaster, contrary to the civil-service rules. After hearing their arguments through, General Grant refused the application, very much to the surprise and disgust of his discomfited Pennsylvania friends and supporters.

A dreadful tragedy was on Monday enacted in New York city in the court of Judge Sutherland, resulting from a civil suit before him in the case of Anna King against James King. The latter, after coolly hearing the testimony against him of one of the witnesses, Ambrose F. O'Neil, deliberately followed him down the stairs and there shot him dead.

The number of deaths from the horse disease in Philadelphia is estimated at from 150 to 200 per day.

Boston was again excited on Monday by the outbreak of another fire in the centre of State street block, the handsomest and most substantial block of granite warehouses in the city. It was finally subdued with a loss of $200,000.

The horse influenza is becoming general in the Schuylkill coal region of this State, and has even attacked the mules in the mines. Shipments of coal by canal from Schuylkill Haven have been suspended, and it is feared that several collieries will cease operations. No street cars are running at Pottsville. The dropsy is prevailing among the horses in Buffalo and Watertown, N. Y., the animals which were worked during sickness or too hard after convalescence being the victims. Numerous deaths are reported from this cause in various localities of Northern and Western New York. The horse influenza is now at its height in Cincinnati and Louisville.

There was a severe snow storm, in Northern New York, on Thursday and Friday of last week. At Watertown, snow fell to the depth of two inches, at Buffalo four inches, and at Angola twenty inches on a level. All the Buffalo trains were behind time, and the Lake Shore and Michigan railroad trains were blockaded at Irving station.

In Fayette county, Mo., a Vigilance Committee has been organized for the lynching of Colonel Turner, who killed Mr. Graves a few days since, for an alleged libellous publication. The Sheriff has called on the citizens to assist him in preserving the peace, and a number have responded, thus protecting Turner. Now, however, the vigilants are notifying these citizens to leave the county, and they are doing so.

Much excitement prevails in London, England, about the insubordination of the police, and the likelihood of the streets being consequently left unguarded. The force showed such signs of indignation at the discharge of eighty of their number that 200 more were recently suspended. Insubordination has spread through the whole force, and yesterday not a policeman was to be seen on the Strand.

Senator Trumbull has written a letter stating that he will no longer serve as chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

A NUMBER of wealthy citizens of Philadelphia met at the Continental Hotel last week, their object being to open a subscription for a testimonial sum to be given to the widow of the late Gen. Meade, he having died leaving her little property. Thirty thousand dollars was at once raised, and it is proposed to increase the sum to $100,000.

REPORTS come from Dutchess county, N. Y., of a disease among chickens resembling the influenza among horses. At Rhinebeck fifty-two chickens out of two lots have died of it. In some cases the head of the bird swells to twice its natural size.

THE heavy [illegible] which prevailed on the British coast on Wednesday of last week have proven very destructive of life and shipping. Many wrecks are reported, and fifty lives are already known to have been lost.

The gale off the Prussian coast on Wednesday night was equally disastrous. Twelve vessels were sunk in the harbor of Stralsund and the town completely inundated by water. To add to the calamity a destructive fire broke out, which destroyed a large amount of property. Several lives were lost. The same storm raged in other parts of Germany. At Lubeck the Custom-house and many warehouses are submerged.

It is reported that J. M. Langston, a negro, is to be appointed United States Solicitor-General, in place of General Bristow, resigned. Also, that John A. Bingham, of Ohio, is to be appointed Minister to Russia, in place of Curtin.

A likeness of Thaddeus Stevens, is to be stamped on one denomination of the national nickel coin.

A terrible accident happened at a mine near Charleroi, in Belgium on Wednesday of last week. By the giving way of the lowering machinery twenty-one men and boys were precipitated to the bottom of the mine and all of them instantly killed.

Mr. W. F. Cody, better known as "Buffalo Bill," has been elected to the Nebraska Legislature from Lincoln county.

New Advertisements.

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY BOARD OF COL. CO.
BERWICK, PA., Nov. 5th, 1872.

To the Commissioners of Columbia county, Pa.

GENTLEMEN:—The Military Board, in view of the small payment of Mifflin Tax received from the County Treasurer, respectfully request you to notify the tax collectors that *they must collect* and *pay in by the middle of December next, all the Mifflin Fines, Taxes &c., on their Duplicates.* There has already been too much neglect in this matter on the part of collectors, and we desire their particular attention called to their duty in the premises. Yours respectfully,

C. G. JACKSON, Major, & A. D. C.
President of the Military Board.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE,
Bloomsburg, Nov. 19th, 1872.

The above communication was handed to us; it needs no additional explanation from us.

H. J. REEDER,
WM. SHAFFER, } Com. Col. Co.
WM. LAWTON, }

Attest WM. KRICKBAUM,
Nov. 22d, 1872.-2w Clerk.

"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction."

Harper's Bazar.

Notices of the Press.

The *Bazar* is edited with a contribution of tact and talent that we seldom find in any journal; and the journal itself is the organ of the great world of fashion.—*Boston Traveller.*

The *Bazar* commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion-plates in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patterns for the children's clothes, to *paterfamilias* by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing-gowns. But the reading-matter of the *Bazar* is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS—1873.

Terms:

HARPER'S BAZAR, one year.....$4 00.

An Extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR will be supplied gratis for every Club of FIVE SUBSCRIBERS at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The five volumes of HARPER'S BAZAR, for the years 1868, '69, '70, '71, '72, elegantly bound in green morocco cloth, will be sent by express freight prepaid, for $7 00 each.

The postage on HARPER'S BAZAR is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the *subscriber's* post-office.

Address
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

STRAY. Came to the premises of the subscriber on or about the first of October last, a

WHITE SOW;

will weigh 130 pounds. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away or she will be sold according to law.

RUDOLPH SCHUMAN.

Mainville, Nov. 15th-3t.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

Harper's Magazine.

Notices of the Press.

The ever-increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid or judices or depraved tastes.—*Boston Globe.*

The character which this *Magazine* possesses for variety, enterprise, artistic wealth, and literary culture that has kept pace with, if it has not led the times, should cause its conductors to regard it with justifiable complacency. It also entitles them to a great claim upon the public gratitude. The *Magazine* has done good and not evil all the days of its life.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

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A complete Set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, now comprising 45 Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. *Single volumes,* by mail, *postpaid*, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 38 cents, by mail, postpaid.

The postage on HARPER'S MAGAZINE is 24 cts. a year, which must be paid at the *subscriber's* post-office. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL
DECEMBER TERM 1872.

FIRST WEEK.

Broomall & Co. vs. McNinch & Shumway.
Clemuel G. Rickets' administrator vs. David Sweeney et al.
Lewis J. Adams vs. Fishingereek School District.
E. Scatterwhite vs. Frederick Mercereau.
Franklin township vs. John McKeynolds.
Jeremiah S. Rudy vs. Jacob Schuyler.
David Coveyeou vs. Jacob Chamberlain.
Venlah Reese's administrators vs. W. A. Kline.
Michael Mahlon vs. Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Co.
Patrick Monaghan vs. Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Co.
Roger Dixon vs. Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Co.
Mrs. Mary Connelly vs. Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Co.
Francis J. Kline vs. Jacob Herring.
David Geisinger vs. Jesse D. Rice.
Rogart & Kramer vs. William Barber.
A. W. Eaton & wife vs. Benj. F. Warner & wife.
Joseph W. Fausey vs. John Mulligan.
A. B. Stewart vs. Francis B. Jolly.
Andrew Creveling vs. Thomas French.
A. Pardee & Co. vs. H. W. McKeymolds et. al.
A. Pardee & Co. vs. Danville, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre Railroad Co.
Ezra S. Lyons vs. Solomon Dirk.
J. W. Sankey vs. O. B. Melick.
Clark Merrell vs. A. B. Stewart.

SECOND WEEK.

William Longenberger et al. vs. Hugh W. Mc-Reynolds.
William H. Abbott vs. Jeremiah S. Brobst.
Benjamin Wagner vs. Joseph R. Rhodes.
R. S. Bowers' administrator vs. L. F. Dean & H. C. Barton.
John Yeager's administrator vs. David Hauck's administrator.
William P. Gerard vs. John G. Jacoby.
Madison Agee vs. C. B. Brown.
Elizabeth Smoyer's administrator vs. Michael Heller.
C. D. Fowler Indorsee of H. B. Rorke vs. O. B. Melick.
William Coleman vs. Howard Grimes.
John Anspach & wife vs. Emanuel East, Jacob Steinhelfert, Philip Brentzel & A. Autenbach.
Henry Bilger vs. John Rinker.
William S. Wilson, Indorsee of Thomas McFarland vs. J. H. Harman.
John Robbins's executors vs. Jesse D. Rice.
Jeremiah S. Brobst vs. Danville, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre Railroad Co.
Jacob Melick vs. Lewis Larish.
Jacob H. Stadden vs. Henry J. McEwen et al.
Catnarine B. Schmeck vs. J. S. Brobst. M. M. Brobst and Michael Brobst.
Levi Kurtz vs. Penna Watts, a lunatic of John H. Watts, dec'd.
John Brittinger, Jr. vs. J. Bachman.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF AMOS RHODES DEC'D.

The undersigned appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of the Administrator of the estate of Amos Rhodes, deceased, will meet the parties interested at the office of W. H. Abbott, Esq., of Catawissa, on Saturday, Nov. 23d, at 2 o'clock p. m., when and where all parties interested, and having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Auditor, or be forever debarred from coming in for a share of said estate.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
nov1, 4w Auditor.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned Administrator, &c., of Maria Kaul, deceased, on the township of Benton, in said county, will expose to sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23d, 1872,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day the following described real estate, to wit: A certain messuage and lot of ground, situated in Benton township, Columbia county aforesaid, bounded on the north by lands of Jeremiah Miles and William Coleman, on the east by lands of John Rantz, on the south by land of Benjamin McHenry, and on the west by lands of Mary Karns, containing

20 ACRES,

more or less, on which are erected a Plank House and a Frame Barn.

I. K. BRICKBAUM,
Administrator.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money shall be paid at the striking down of the property, one-fourth less the ten per cent. on the confirmation of sale and the remaining three fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from the confirmation nisi. Purchaser to pay for deed and stamps.

R. H. RINGLER,
November 1, 1872. Clerk.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the times."—"The best, cheapest, and most success full Family Paper in the Union."

Harper's Weekly.

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The *Weekly* is the ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical published in this country. Its editorials are scholarly and convincing, and carry much weight. Its illustrations of current events are full and fresh, and are prepared by our best designers. With a circulation of 150,000, the *Weekly* is read by at least half a million persons, and its influence as an organ of opinion is simply tremendous. The *Weekly* maintains a positive position, and expresses decided views on political and social problems.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS—1873.

Terms:

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Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 00 each. A complete set, comprising Sixteen Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.

The postage on HARPER'S WEEKLY is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the *subscriber's* post office. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned administrator, &c., of the estate of Jonathan Kuttie, deceased, late of the township of Conyngham, in said county, will offer at sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30th, 1872,

at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, three certain lots of ground in Montana city, in the township of Conyngham, Columbia county, each lot containing twenty-five feet front, by one hundred and forty feet in depth, bounded by lot of A. W. Creamer on the south, Leiby street on the west, H. S. Marr, on the north and on the east by an alley, on two of which there are erected a one and a half story frame dwelling house. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township of Conyngham in and county aforesaid.

WILLIAM GOODMAN,
Administrator.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi. Possession given on April 1st, 1873.

Purchaser to pay for deed.

R. H. RINGLER,
Bloomsburg, Nov. 8th, 1872. Clerk.

DON'T

Be deceived, but for coughs, colds, sore throat, hoarseness and bronchical difficulties, use only

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS

Worthless imitations are on the market, but the only scientific

THE COLUMBIAN

Friday, Nov. 22, 1872.

FRANK COOLEY, ASSISTANT EDITOR.

Railroad Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG R. R.

	North.	South.
Mail	9:12 A. M.	4:57 P. M.
Accom.	6:40 A. M.	11:05 P. M.
Express	6:06 P. M.	9:32 A. M.

CATAWISSA R. R. FROM RUPERT STATION.

Going North. 1:38 P. M. — Going South. 11:14 A. M.

LOCAL.

THE cash value of farms in Pennsylvania as fixed by the last census, was one thousand millions of dollars.

HALF a million of Democrats failed to vote for President, and still Horace Greeley has majority of the white voters of the country.

A New York paper calls the chicken disease the Hen fluenza, which is not so bad. It was evidently original with a Cock-ney.

Charles G. Barkley has removed his Law office to the *Columbian* building adjoining office's of C. B. Brockway, where he will be found attending to the duties of his profession.

THE sale of the Real Estate of Jacob Kostenbauder, deceased, which was advertised for Saturday November 16th has been postponed to Saturday November 30th at 1 o'clock P. M.

A BRAKEMAN on the L. & B. R. R. whose name we understand is T. E. Poyer, fell between the cars while in motion, near Scranton on Thursday of last week and had his left leg and foot frightfully crushed. His recovery is considered doubtful.

THE Sunbury *American* asks, "what is an editor?" To which the Watsontown *Record* responds: "We always supposed that paper to be ignorant in reference to that question."

HERE it is at last; we've been waiting its coming a long time. It is what the horses have got and the wonder is that more of them do not die considering the weight of the name. It is the "Hipporhinophlegmatobilennocalastalagmus." Pretty name, don't it?

IT is said that an easy way to get rid of cockroaches is to spread sprigs of tansy where they are troublesome, and they will leave. It is also effective in driving away black ants.

AN alarming feature of the horse disease has developed itself and demands the serious consideration of owners. Animals which are worked whilst sick or too soon after recovery are attacked by dropsy and in a large number of cases the attack proves fatal. It would be well for those owning horses to give heed to this and save themselves inconvenience if not pecuniary loss.

THE irregularity of the New York Mails over the Catawissa R. R. still continues, and is a matter of serious discomfort. We hope the Reading R. R. may take steps to correct this immediately as we are loath to believe that it is the desire of that road to inconvenience communities on its route. It is too annoying for patient endurance.

WILLIAM STEIVER, the German who stole the horse and buggy of Charles E. Savage of this place last summer, was recently discharged from custody at the recent term of court at Sunbury no one appearing to prosecute. This Steiver seems to have been a half-witted fellow who did not know that the offence he committed was a serious one if he thought it an offence at all.

FROM different parts of the State come reports of a white grub worm which is working destruction in winter wheat, cutting the stalks off at the root. We have not heard of the worm in this county and do not believe it has made its appearance. What with the horse disease, the poultry disease, this new wheat worm, big fires &c. the year 1872 will be one likely to be remembered for some time to come.

THERE was quite a snow storm on Saturday morning last which lasted the greater portion of the day. In some parts of the county snow fell to a considerable depth. In parts of Roaringcreek Valley there was a fall of at least three inches. The weatherwise predict a severe winter, but they always do that at about this time of the year, and as their predictions have been so ludicrously out of the way of late years we have lost faith in them.

NEW COMMISSIONER.—On Tuesday last the Commissioner elect, William Lawton was sworn into office. He has the reputation of being a plain, honest, straight-forward man and will execute his duties with fidelity. Cyrus Robbins, who now retires from the Board, has proved one of the most efficient Commissioners Columbia county ever had. Quiet and unpretending, he was also faithful to the interests, and at the outset made himself thoroughly familiar with, the routine duties of the office. The public can truly say of him "Well done good and faithful servant."

SOME of our business men are complaining of dull times," and of the stagnation of business. Why you poor deluded souls, how are people to know that you are in business? You don't advertise,—you don't tell them you have goods to sell, but sit all day on your counters or in your work shops waiting for chance custom. The men who publish their business to the world have plenty to do, and are building up a good trade. Imitate *them*, and see the difference.

A WORD IN EARNEST.—We do not know why we should be subject to the expense and trouble of travelling through the county for the purpose of collecting accounts due us. Our patrons owe us, and know it. The aggregate amount is large, *and we need and must have it.* We must pay cash for hands and material, and have not the capital to give unlimited credit to a couple of thousand men. The December court will enable all those who owe us a good opportunity to pay, and they must embrace it, or compel us to sterner measures. 2t

THE Bloomsburg *Republican* of the 14 inst., says: "E. H. Biggs, Esq., of Williamsport paid his usual visit to town. He sold the Exchange block to Geo. Hughs and son for fifty thousand dollars cash.—*Lycoming Standard.*

This is quite an item of news to our people, to Mr. Hughes and son, and to Mr. Biggs.

THE double track of the L. & B. Railroad will be completed from Scranton to Pittston about the 20th of December. This has been a long-needed improvement, and it will facilitate the business of the road and relieve it from the possibility of collisions and other mishaps which are constantly occurring upon the single track.

LUCKY.—The Lycoming County Insurance Company's entire risks on property in Boston does not amount to over fourteen thousand dollars. The President of the Company has informed Judge Welker, the agent of the Company, to that effect. So persons insured in the Lycoming can breathe free. Even if the said Company loses the entire amount named, by the recent great fire, it will be a trifling matter in comparison to their losses by the Chicago fire.

Harper's Weekly has attained a position in public estimation second to no other paper of its class in the country. Its illustrations are from the pencils of the best artists in the profession, and its reading matter is bright, and sparkling. Published by Harper & Bros. New York whose prospectus will be found in another column.

WE see it stated, though we can scarcely credit it, that a horseradish zootic has made its appearance. It this be so, no man's horse-pistol nor Colt's revolver can be considered safe. The facts is that this zootic business is being pushed rather strong and it ought to be stopped even if it costs the lives of several newspaper men.

It is reported that an epidemic has broken out among the poultry and game throughout the country and is working great destruction. The New York dailies say that along the banks of the Susquehanna in this State the chickens are dying by thousands. All of which may be true, but we have heard nothing of it nor do our exchanges mention any such mortality. This epidemic occurring just before Thanksgiving is serious if true for Thanksgiving without turkey is not much of a day.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—It appears that 481,920 votes were cast at the last election for the amendment making the State Treasurer an elective officer and 4,393 against it. The sixth section of the sixth article of the State Constitution will now read: "A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

THE growth of Plymouth is very clearly show by a comparison of the late election returns with those of five years ago. In 1867 the vote of the East Ward was 187, and at the late election it was 533—a gain of nearly three hundred per cent! The registry showed a voting population in the East Ward of 736, and in the West Ward 262, giving a total of 1,028 voters in the borough alone. This would make the population from six to seven thousand against 2,681 in 1870. Beat that for increase.—*Index.*

THE CATAWISSA RAILROAD.—Since this road has passed into the hands of the Reading, we are informed that large gangs of repairsmen have been put at work along the route giving the track and bridges attention, which was very much needed. The increased passenger and freight traffic over the road under its new management demanded great alterations which are now being made, and we should not be surprised to see all the ravines along that route filled up in such a manner as to make travel over the Catawissa extraordinarily desirable, before another year rolls around.—*Journal.*

LONG LIVED FAMILY.—Mrs. Mary Campbell, of Wheatfield township Montour county, widow of John Campbell, deceased, is the mother of 15 children, who all lived to marry. She is now about 84 years of age and her children, grand-children, great grand-children and great great grand-children number 128. One of her sons had 16 children, another son 14 and one of the daughters 14 children. A remarkably prolific and long-lived family.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

THE BORER.—Now is the time to watch for this year's crop of borers. If you will look at the base of the tree you will see a little deposit of chips, which will indicate their location. They can be removed with a knife without injury to the tree. You will find a worm one third of an inch in length. Most persons neglect this operation till Spring, by which time they will have made a large cavity in the tree, and done much injury. When they remain two years they become a large worm and do great injury to the tree. If grass grows around the tree, draw it away, and the borers may be found even below the surface of the ground.

PROPER MODE OF EXTINGUISHING KEROSENE LAMPS.—Explosions of kerosene lamps are frequently produced in the attempt to extinguish them by blowing down the chimney. This is a very dangerous practice, and should always be avoided. The desired result can be accomplished much more certainly by giving a sharp and rather prolonged puff exactly at right angles to the top of the chimney. The draft thus created draws the flame away from the wick, when the carbonic acid immediately below the departing flame also extinguishes the red-hot charred end of the wick.

THE widows of those who were employed as mechanics or workmen under the government in 1868 9, from whose wages a portion was withheld because of the reduction of hours, can obtain the amount withheld by making affidavit to her identity before a Justice of the Peace, supported by the evidence of two witnesses who have personal knowledge of the facts, the official character of the Justice of the Peace to be certified to by an officer of the court who has custody of the seal of a court of record. This, with the application for back pay, should be mailed to the Fourth Auditor of the U. S. Treasury.

OUR CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—We learn that about the first of December Ulysses Mercur will resign his seat in the present Congress for the purpose of taking his seat as a Judge of the Supreme Court, to which he has been elected. It is generally conceded that a Mr. Brunnel of Wyoming Co., will be nominated by the Republicans to fill the vacancy. We would suggest to our Democratic cotemporaries the name of Col. Piolett, who if nominated, would give Mr. Brunnell much trouble to get elected.

INSTALLATION.—At a regular meeting of Berwick Lodge, No. 411, I. O. of G. T., on Friday evening, Nov. 8th, the following officers were installed for the quarter beginning Nov. 1st, 1872, and ending Jan. 31st, 1873: W. C. T., George Lockard; R. H. S., Alice Spotenburg; L. H. S., Sallie Hockman; W. V. T., Mary B. Young; W. S., John W. Moorhead; W. A. S., L. L. Fenstemaker; W. F. S., John H. Freas; W. T., Sue E. Thompson; W. M. James G. Boyles; W. C., W. C. Barnes; W. I. G., Maggie Rouch; W. O. G., George M. Barnard.

Thomas McNamara, a constable of Lackawanna township, was found dead on the public highway near the hotel at Tyroville, on the outskirts of Scranton on Saturday last. There is no doubt as to his having been murdered, as his head and face are smashed fearfully and his hands cut in several places. He evidently received the cuts in trying to ward off the knife of the murderer. The affair is involved in mystery. Mr. McNamara leaves a family. His friends have not the least suspicion as to who committed the crime.

CUMULATIVE voting, we are glad to say, is a success in Illinois. All the papers publishen in the State speak favorably of the plan, and one which we find quoted in the Springfield *Republican* as an original opponent of this equitable principle says: "It has vindicated every claim of superior merit asserted by its promoters; it has confounded those who thought to gain fraudulent advantages by it; it has challenged the approval of both doubters and opponents." Mr. Buckalew is now a member of the convention, and will, we hope, enforce the idea on the organic law of the Commonwealth.—*Press.*

NOTICE.—A message to this People upon the World's Spiritual Conquest, embracing Ten Discourses, in which is advocated just such a state of things as Jesus Christ prefers.

If any doubt it, let them come out and hear them through, after which, if they object, let them do so in the presence of the speaker, so that, by the aid of the Holy Spirit, he may be able to point out the mistake.

The object of the Discourses is to arouse all Christians, without exception or distinction, to a sense of duty and obligations, and to induce them, if possible, to make a united effort to take the world for Christ.

The first Discourse, which is the basis of all, will be delivered at the Baptist Church, in this town, beginning at 10½ o'clock, a. m., and at the Methodist Church at 6½ p. m., next Sabbath.

R. B. GODFREY, M. G.

(Communicated.)

The origin of the Grecian Bend.

According to *Larry Leigh*, author of "the origin of the Grecian Bend," this execrable fashion originated with a devotee of fashion in Paris who had a opinal disease, and who was very angry in thinking—with her small brain—of her cuined figure and her hopes destroyed.

Suddenly she seized the idea of parading herself, dressed in her furbelows, with

A crook in the back and a crook in the arm;
And with these same crooks
She meant yet to charm.

A colic pain added a crook to her head, which made her very happy, for she thought that she would make the people stare when they saw the curves she had produced by padding. The fashion "took" with a foolish few.

WHO PAYS THE COSTS?—At every term of court speculation is indulged as to "who pays the cost" in actions at law. The following will give the desired information:

In the following cases the county is not liable for costs:

1. If the grand jury return a bill "ignoramus" in a case other than felony, and order the prosecutor to pay the costs, and the prosecutor having been sentenced by the court to pay them, is committed, and then discharged according to law, without having paid them, the county is not liable to costs.

2. Nor is the county liable if a bill be found "a true bill" and the defendant having been tried and acquitted, and ordered by the petit jury to pay them, and is committed and discharged according to law, the costs not being paid.

3. Nor if the defendant is acquitted and the prosecutor ordered by the petit jury to pay the costs, who after being sentened by the court to pay them, is discharged according to law, the costs being unpaid.

4. Where a defendant indicted for a misdemeanor is acquitted by the petit jury, and the jury does not determine whether the county, the prosecutor or the defendant shall pay the costs of prosecution, as they are required to do by the act of 8th of December, 1804, the costs are not to be paid by the county.

5. Where an indictment has been returned "a true bill" the prosecuting attorney cannot enter nolle prosequi without the consent of the court and charge county with the costs of the prosecution.

In the following cases the county is liable to pay the costs:

1. When a defendant is convicted by a jury and is legally discharged without having paid the costs.

2. When in cases of surety of the peace the court directs the county to pay costs.

3. When the grand jury ignore a bill and direct the county to pay the costs, and when the petit jury acquit the defendant and direct the county to pay the costs.

4. In case of felony, when the grand jury ignore the bill, and when the defendant is acquitted by the petit jury.

5. In all cases when the defendant is found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine and costs of prosecution or give security to pay the same within ten days or go to jail, and defendant goes to jail and comes out under the bond act, the county is liable.

6. In cases when the defendant is discharged because the complaint is unfounded, the county is liable for the costs.

MICHAEL SANDERS, who was burnt to death at the recent fire in Danville was the father of J. S. Sanders, editor of the Hazleton *Sentinel* and formerly of the Berwick *Gazette*. He has the sympathy of his friends and acquaintances in this county for the loss of his father under such terrible circumstances.

Insurance—Fire and Life.

The disastrous fires at Portland, Chicago and Boston have illustrated the importance of fire insurance and directed universal attention to the subject of insurance. But for insurance companies, a majority of the losers by these fires would have been rendered bankrupt, and the rebuilding of the waste places would have been greatly retarded. Heavily as the insurance men have lost, it is probable that these disasters will redound to their future benefit.

But, important as fire insurance is, life insurance is no lesser. Indeed, the latter may be deemed of greater importance. Loss of life is certain to occur; loss by fire is not. "The certainty of death is absolute; but the certainty of reverse is seldom thought of. Wrecks of fortunes strew the path of life everywhere. Every day some family is reduced from affluence to penury." How fortunate for such families if their heads have "taken a bond of fate," insuring thousands at their death for their widows and orphans!

The importance of Life insurance may be inferred from the character of the men who insure their lives. The ablest statesmen, shrewdest merchants, and most profound professional men, in this country and England, have adopted this means of providing against disaster and for their families. Even millionaires, knowing that "riches have wings," resort to Life insurance. For instance, A. T. Stewart, Dr. Brandreth, Cyrus W. Field, and S. B. Chittenden, of New York, are insured for $100,000 each, Martin Lendenberger, of this city, is insured for $50,000, and J. C. Caldwell for $100,000. F. T. Walton, esq., who has just been elected to an office worth $75,000 per annum, is insured for $50,000. The late Joseph J. Canavan, of this city, though a millionaire, was insured for $20,000. The following named gentlemen who have died within a few years past, were insured for the amounts appended to their names, viz: Sir Robert Clifton (England,) $1,250,000; William H. Seward, $100,000; Dean Richmond, $100,000; Abbott Lawrence, $40,000; Ex-Governor Gilmore of New Hampshire, $45,000; D. S. Voorhees, who was murdered in Brooklyn, New York, about New Years, 1871, $50,000; George F. Nesbitt, New York, $40,000; Daniel S. Dickinson, $40,000. These and hundreds more like them, whose names might be given were men of great talent and shrewdness, and their families are now comfortable in consequence of the wisdom of these men in insuring their lives.

The importance in which life insurance is held by the thinking portion of the public is shown by the fact that in the year 1871 the death claims paid by the life companies in New York state amounted to $11,674,673, and by companies of other states doing business in New York $10,169,918, making a total of $21,845,621 paid to people in insuring in that state alone in a single year!

While thus showing the importance of life insurance, we would advise all who insure to be very careful what companies they select, for there are some that are unsafe. Among the most reliable are the New York Life, the Mutual Benefit, of Newark; the Continental of New York; the Penn Mutual, the Pennsylvania, and the American of this city; and a few others that might be named.

On due reflection the intelligent reader, we believe, will agree with us that Life Insurance is, at least, quite as important as Fire insurance. At all events it is evident from the character of the men who insure their lives that it is not upon the fools in the land that Life companies depend for business.—*Day.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Bloomsburg Market.

Wheat per bushel	$1.80
Rye "	90
Corn "	45
Oats "	40
Flour per barrel	11 00
Cloverseed	5 50
Flaxseed	1 70
Butter	35
Eggs	30
Tallow	10
Potatoes	40
Dried Apples	10
Hams	15
Sides and Shoulders	9
Lard per pound	14
Hay per ton	25 00

MARRIAGES.

WHITMOYER—LUTZ.—At the residence of the bride's parents, near Espy, Nov. 4th, by Rev. J. M. Reimensnyder, Mr. Reuben L. Whitmoyer of Greenwood, to Miss N. Alice Lutz.

REIN—FLECKENSTEIN.—On the 16th inst., by the Rev. William J. Eyer, Mr. John Rein, to Miss Elizabeth Fleckenstein, both of Danville, Pa.

DEATHS.

SITLER.—In Briarcreek on the 9th inst., of dropsy of the heart, Sarah, wife of Jacob Sitler, aged 62 years, 1 m nth and 3 days.

LUTZ.—Nov. 7th, after an illness of three weeks, Christian Lutz, aged 61 years, 6 months and 21 days.

MESSINGER—RICHARD.—On the 16th inst., by Rev. T. F. Hollmeier, Mr. John W. Messinger of Berwick, and Miss Mary L. Reichard of Madison township, this county.

HILDEBRANT—SILVER.—At the house of Jacob Good, in Orangeville, on the 7th day of September, 1872, by J. B. Harman, esq., Mr. Benjamin Hildebrant of Orange township and Miss Clara Silver of Bloomsburg.

SHULTZ—STOCKHOUSE.—At the house of Henry Long, in Orangeville on the 7th day of November, 1872 by J. B. Harman, Esq., Mr. James H. Shultz, of Jackson township, Columbia county, and Miss Rebecca Jane Stackhouse, of Jordan township, Lycoming county, Pa.

ACHENBACH.—In Orangeville, November 1st., 1872, John Achenbach, aged 88 years, 9 months and 17 days.

One after another do our pioneer fathers fall. Yes, as time rolls rapidly on it writes change on everything within its limits. Not only on the various scenes of nature written by the variegating scenes of the annual season, but also in the human ranks by the heavy and repeated strokes of mortality. When a child, or middle-aged person dies, one of the present generation leaves this world; but when one who has reached three score and ten years, departs this life, we may say a remnant of the past generation has left. Like the mighty oak which stands alone in the once wild forest land, and has outrode its former silvan companions in the raging storm and sweeping tempest, so our aged pioneer father stood alone while the dear companions of his boy-hood days have long since vanished away. And unceasingly, solemnly, must have been the reflections of his latter days as he stood upon the summit of four score years and looked down on the desolity of the past to view the scattered resting places of those who began life with him, but answered long since to the call of death. But at last he, too, proves his mortality by yielding to the ruthless hand. Like the fierce tornado which sweeps away the last towering tree, so death at last swept away this lonely remnant of the past.

Mr. Achenbach was born in Northumberland county, when the Revolutionary war was in progress. By his longevity he was a connecting link between the two great revolutions of this country. The attending circumstances of his youthood naturally inclined him to lead a rural life, and, in occupation, to follow the footsteps of his father who was a farmer. When a young man, he formed the acquaintance of Elizabeth Fair who subsequently became his faithful wife. After passing the earlier part of their married life in their native place, they moved to this county and have resided here ever since.

In infancy, he was dedicated by his pious parents in holy baptism to that Savior who said "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not." When at a suitable age, he attended catechetical instruction and then solemnly ratified in confirmation the sacred vow which his parents took for him in his baptism. In view of the blessed consequences of this early and important step, he could have sung from the very depth of his soul the hymn commencing,

"Oh happy day, that stays my choice
On thee my Saviour and my God."

In the morning of life he entered the vineyard of his Lord, and continued to labor faithfully until the setting of his sun. Yes, for seventy years he was a faithful servant of Christ. Oh! what a worthy example for imitation.—Being solicitous for the welfare of Zion, he was not slow to tender it substantial aid. Appeals in behalf of missions and Beneficiary Education received a charitable response from his generous heart, while at home, he was one of those few upon whom the church mainly depended for ministerial support and means for the erection of church edifices.

Being a time-honored Elder, he quite frequently accompanied his Pastor to classis and synod, and thereby became generally known throughout the church. In the year 1865 he received a special invitation to attend the centenary anniversary of the Painfield church. Having a desire to participate in this celebration, his two surviving daughters accompanied him thither. It must have been gratifying to the good people of that congregation to be favored with his presence, as he was one of its oldest members, and his father the donor of its grounds.

As a citizen he was generally known and highly esteemed. Feeling a deep interest in the welfare of his country, he cheerfully performed his civil duties. Like the good Samaritan he regarded all whom he could in any way benefit his neighbor. His door was always open and his table spread for the comfort of his fellow men, many of whom thus became debtors to his hospitality.

Mr. Achenbach possessed some very good personal qualities. There was something pleasing and dignified in his manner, which never failed to command the esteem and friendship of others. His age and happy disposition have most worthily secured to him the oft-repeated title of a dear old man. We have frequently heard this title applied to him, and have accordingly quoted it as a testimony of his high standing in the community. In the transaction of business he was noted for his promptness. And in his old age he was possessed with a remarkable retentive memory by which the past afforded ample material for reflection and social entertainment.

His marri d life was no less remarkable. Entering this holy estate at an early period, he and his dear companion were permitted to sojourn together over three score years, many must have been the associations which clustered around such a long married life. A common house sheltered them, the same table fed them, and the one hearth warmed them. Happy must have been that home, and pleasant the hours which they spent with their family. But alas! how marked the change. The family is now scattered, the father gone; and that house is no more as it once was. The children now feel the loss of a departed father, while our aged mother must endure a short separation from her life companion. Although separated by the river of death, the two blended spirits are still united in the heaven born to love and in a very short time will meet to part no more.

Mr. Achenbach died from the infirmities of old age. He seemed to be conscious that he was passing away, and was fully resigned to the issue which was fast approaching. He gently sank into the quiet sleep of death. His funeral took place on Sabbath and was largely attended. The occasion was improved by a discourse on Rev. 14; 13.

A. B.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE WARNING HAS BEEN HEEDED.—Since the exposure of the attempts made by certain unscrupulous local dealers, to palm off their coarse astringents, made from cheap and impure materials, in the place of the great national tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, public opinion has set strongly against these empirics and their preparations. Their speculation is gone, or soon will be. When the light is let into deception it soon wilts down. Persons who trifle with their own health, by using unknown preparations, with no guarantee to sustain them, when an established specific, proven by twenty years experience, to be exactly what it is claimed to be, is within the reach, are sure to repent their temerity. Many have done so in this instance, but it is hoped that the truth plainly spoken has arrested the evil. In the meantime the demand for the leading protective and restorative medicine of America was never so great as it has been this season. From the fever and ague districts of the west, south-west, and south, it is literally overwhelming, and it may be said for the advices from all parts of the country of the cures it is effecting in dispepsia, billious complaints, and chronic constipation, that "their name is legion." Everywhere the sick and feeble seem to have realized the importance of "holding fast that which is good," and of avoiding what is spurious and dangerous."

The numerous "Bitters," under various names which mercenary dealers endeavor to substitute for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are procurable in bottles only, and never sold in bulk.

nov 15 4w.

Important Testimony!

The following letters are among the many we are constantly receiving from persons who have been cured by

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,
Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic,
AND
Schenck's Mandrake Pills,

Pennsgrove, Salem County, New Jersey.
FEBRUARY 27, 1872.

Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia.

Respected Sir—I take pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who have been cured by the efficacy of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

Consumption has been hereditary in my family, most of its members having died of it at early ages. My mother and three brothers died at the age of 31, one brother at 27, and my sister at 13.

I was, when about 31 years, seized with liver complaint, which rapidly developed into Pulmonary Consumption. I was compelled to relinquish my employment (that of a blacksmith.)

I consulted skillful and eminent physicians, and tried many patent nostrums, but without success, so that my friends were sure that there was no hope of my recovery, for I was reduced from 140 pounds to 104, and was not able to do anything without assistance.

By what I now look upon as a Providential interposition, I was induced to try your remedies, and place myself under your treatment, and so rapid and thorough was my recovery, that it seemed as though some superhuman power was at work, and to-day I am as well as at any time during my life. I weigh 152 pounds, am 36 years old, and for some time have been regularly attending to my business, bidding fair to live to a good old age.

I am thankful to you beyond expression for having placed me in a position wherein I am a benefit instead of a burden to my family.

Your Mandrake Pills are the only medicine I ever use now. I think they are the best in the world.

I can refer you to hundreds of my neighbors who will verify all I have written, and any inquiries in any of my letters to me, desiring will be freely and gladly given, upon receipt of stamp, by Yours, etc.

JOHN C. HEWITT.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea Weed Tonic, $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box.

PREPARED ONLY AND FOR SALE BY

J. H. SCHENCK & SON,

S. E. Corner SIXTH and ARCH Streets, PHILADELPHIA,

And by Druggists and Dealers generally.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, 602 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. *Wholesale Agents.*

apr 12, 1872-ly

Old Established Coal Yard

C. W. NEAL & BRO. Wholesale & Retail Dealers in all sizes of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, at the very lowest market rates. Limeburners supplied at liberal rates with best quality No. 6, coal. For smith fires, in addition to a prime article of lump, we have a first class quality of Bituminous coal, at $6.25 per ton on wharf.

Large stocks of all sizes constantly on hand. Strict personal attention given to the preparation of all our coal. Grain, Lumber and Slabs taken in exchange for coal. Coal delivered to any part of the town. Orders left at McKelvy Neal & Co's. store or at our office, will receive prompt attention. OFFICE & YARDS AT McKELVY & NEAL'S FURNACE, EAST BLOOMSBURG. Your patronage respectfully solicited.

M. P. LUTZ has received his stock of furs for ladies, gentlemen and children, and will sell them at the lowest cash price.

THERE will be preaching in the Saint Paul U. B. Church four miles south of Catawissa, December 1st., at 10 o'clock, a. m., by S. R. Gipple Pastor. At the same time the delegates will be elected to send to Grand Conference to convene at Dayton, Ohio, on the third Thursday of May, A. D., 1873.

AGENTS WANTED!

Rare chance for Sewing Machine Men and Others.

Agents wanted for the Domestic Sewing Machine, now the standard machine in the country. Agents for this county call and see us at Brown's Hotel, Bloomsburg.

R. W. VANZANDT, General Travelling Agent.

For Philadelphia Office, 1315 Chestnut street.

Flashing in their pearly sheen,
From the glorious coraline,
See those teeth untarnished!
White alike, the back and front.
Yes, by the Fragrant SOZODONT,
May beauty's mouth be garnished.

Spalding's Glue mends Headless Dolls, &c.

FOR SALE.—A desirable residence in Bloomsburg. Inquire of

oct 22 3t C. W. MILLER

Experience has proved that the best method of treatment for the Horse Epidemic is frequent salt-water baths. This theory is based upon the fact that the oyster (which is addicted to salt-water baths frequently) is entirely exempt from the Epizootic, and Jacoby continues to receive them daily in quantities and at prices to suit the masses, and of a quality to suit the most fastidious taste.

ALL persons indebted to H. C. Hower are requested to call and settle, and those having accounts of over six months' standing are now notified that *without any exception*, they will be dealt with according to law at the expiration of thirty days.

Bloomsburg Nov. 12th 1872. 2w

Boots and Shoes. Five cases of boots just received at E. M. Knorr's.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

Every nervous Young Man in the Union, will receive, free, a Recipe that will prove a blessing through life, by addressing, in confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., N. Y.

feb. 9, 1y.

IN EVERY QUARTER OF THE GLOBE where it is known, and there are few indeed where it is not, the Mexican Mustang Liniment takes p recedence of all similar preparations. Its transcendant merits have obtained for it a popularity seldom reached by any proprietary medicine. In its infancy the fiat of its success was pronounced in the wide spread endorsement which it received from physicians, veterinary surgeons, horsemen and the public generally. No one now thinks of questioning its claim to be the Standard Liniment of America.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. William Elwell, President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, and the Hon. Ivan Derr and Isaac S. Mahon, Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 15th day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-two, and to me directed for holding Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 2d day of December next, to continue two weeks.

Notice is hereby given, to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said county of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 2d day of December with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg, the 8th day of Nov., in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two and in the ninety fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America. AARON SAYLOR, Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, Nov. 8th, 1872.

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENT.

The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of deceased persons have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, under the Rules of Court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation, to the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on Wednesday, the 4th day of December, 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m., of said day, unless exceptions to such confirmations are previously filed, of which all persons interested in said estates will take notice:

1st. Widow of John Kreisher, late of Locust township, deceased.

2d. Widow of John Ruckle, late of Mount Pleasant township, deceased.

3d. Widow of James March, late of Centre township, deceased.

4th. Widow of James Boyles, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.

5th. Widow of John Foster, late of Centre township, deceased.

6th. Widow of William Butler, late of Montour township, deceased.

7th. Widow of John Reim, late of Orange township, deceased.

8th. Widow of John Uren, late of Catawissa township, deceased.

9th. Widow of John C. Hartman, late of Benton township, deceased.

10. Widow of Isaac Mears, late of Locust township, deceased.

WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY, Register.

Register's Office, Bloomsburg, Nov. 1, 1872. } nov1

REGISTER'S NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance to the Orphans' Court, to be held in Bloomsburg, on Wednesday, the 4th day of December 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day:

1st. The account of William Noll, Administrator of Eliza Boyd, late of the town of Bloomsburg, deceased.

2d. The first and final account of John R. Yohe, guardian of the person and estate of Frances H. Rees, minor child of Daniel Rees, late of Mifflin township, deceased.

3d. The first and final account of D. A. Watson and John Anderson, executors of Jane Penz late of Madison township, deceased.

4th. The final account of Hiram J. Reeder, executor of Joan Zeigler, late of Franklin township, deceased. The first account of Stephen H. Miller, administrator of Jacob Eyer, late of Greenwood township, deceased.

5th. The first and partial account of Jesse K. Sharpless, executor of John Lawrence, late of Cleveland township, deceased.

6th. The first and final account of W. H. Jackson, trustee, to sell Real Estate of John Davenport, late of Briarcreek, deceased.

7th. The account of Emery Wagner, Administrator of Samuel G. Pilkington, late of Locust township, deceased.

8th. The first and final account of George Girtin, Administrator of Lewis Nile, late of Sugarloaf township, deceased.

9th. The account of Josiah E. Fritz, administrator of the estate of William Hess, late of Sugarloaf township, deceased.

10th. The first and final account of Daniel Hamm, executor of Peter Miller, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.

11th. The first and final account of Conrad Hittenbender guardian of Charlotte A. Miller, a minor child of Geo. P. Miller, late of Centre township, deceased.

12th. The first and final account of William Fairman Jr., administrator of William Fairman, Sr., late of Mount Pleasant township, deceased.

13th. The account of Lewis Yeiter, executor of William Coleman, late of Catawissa township, deceased.

14th. The account of Isaac Leidy and Moses Stecker, administrators of Gideon Stecker, late of Hemlock township, deceased.

15th. The account of E. E. Haughton, executor of Elizabeth Yeiter, late of Catawissa Township, deceased.

16th. The account of Jacob Harris, administrator of David Smith, late of Hemlock township, deceased, as filed by William Harris and James A. Harris, administrators of Jacob Harris, deceased.

17th. The final account of William Cox Ellis, surviving executor of Elizabeth Murry, late of Columbia county, as filed by H. Morris Ellis and W. H. Holstein, executors of Wm. Cox Ellis, deceased.

18th. The account of Michael Billman, guardian of the person and estate of Mary J. Purcell, minor child of Charlotte Purcell, late of Greenwood township, deceased.

19th. The account of John C. Kline and Joseph Kline, Executors of Paul Kline late of Mt. Pleasant township, deceased.

20th. The first account of Martin D. Vandersloot and Henry Vandersloot, administrators of Daniel S. Vandersloot, late of Mt. Pleasant township, deceased.

21st. The first and final account of George Whitenight, guardian of Peter Whitenight, minor child of Michael Whitenight, late of Hemlock township, deceased.

22d. The first account of Stephen H. Miller, administrator of Jacob Eyer, late of Greenwood township, deceased.

23d. The account of William Eyer, administrator of John Dalliam late of Greenwood township, deceased.

WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY, Register.

Register's Office, Bloomsburg Nov. 1, 1872. } nov 1

PATENT

ARION PIANO.

The only *perfect* Instrument in the world. And is recommended in Boldness, Power, Brilliancy and Durability. Special terms to Teachers. Marked favors to Clergymen, send for Illustrated Arion Pamphlet. C. W. FOSTER, General Agent. mar 16'71—tf. MAUCH CHUNK, PA.

NEW

FALL

GOODS

AT

M. P. LUTZ'S

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WEEK.

AGENTS WANTED FOR "INSECTS AT HOME", 760 pages; upwards of 700 cuts; 21 full page engravings. Best Book for interesting natural homes. "The drawings are faithful representations of Insect and Plant." Send for Circular. Address Geo. Gunning Bruckes, 121 North Seventh St. Philadelphia. nov 1 1872-1y

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

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Agents Wanted Everywhere to sell the best low-priced Corn-Sheller ever patented. Farmers and everybody buy one. Send for sized sent for circular to "FAMILY CORN-SHELLER CO.," Harrisburg, Pa. nov1 4w

GREAT CURIOSITY.—A $5 Magazine of the highest order for $1. Agent wanted in every town, on a perpetual income. Send 10c for specimen to "Smith's Dollar Magazine," 24 Liberty St., N. Y.

1823. JUBILEE! 1873.

OF THE

NEW YORK OBSERVER

The Best Religious and Secular Family Newspaper.

$2 a Year with the 50 BIL

Agricultural.

Applying Corn Culture to Wheat.

If it is a benefit to cultivate corn between the rows, why is it not an advantage to give wheat the same treatment, and for that matter, all or most of the grains? Winter wheat has the Fall and Spring, as well as the Summer in part, to favor the growth of weeds and grass, and we find these abundantly interspersed among the wheat. To sow a crop of corn broadcast for feed is found to be of advantage; to sow in drills and cultivate is found to be still better. It pays more than the extra labor. What used to be sown broadcast and do well, it is now found will do better in drills.

Thus it follows will wheat. Why will it not still farther be benefited like corn if worked between the drills, using the cultivator, and even the hoe, if necessary? The truth is, we have not yet arrived at that point of advantage. England has, so far as the decision in favor of it is concerned. Mechi and others have tested this matter, and experiments in a small way practiced here have pointed the same way. Now, since drilling is getting to be established let us introduce and prosecute, or at least test, cultivating between the rows. Grass and weeds by this means are kept out; ground is moister and becomes the more fertile by it; the crop is strengthened and kept clean (the last quite a consideration,) and the land will have no occasion to be self-sown with weeds for seed, as is usual in grain and grass crops and neglected cornfields.

Have we too much to do, too much land to cultivate, and too little help to do it with, to be able engage in this? But if it is a benefit, why neglect this and attend to other things no more beneficial, and not perhaps so much as this? Why cultivate our corn and neglect our wheat, when the latter requires it equally, and it may be more? I am sorry to have it to say that I have tested this no more than in a general way in the garden, and then not so carefully as I might. But the thing seems as if there were more profit in treating wheat in this way than corn. Who will give it a fair test? Who will lead off and confirm what the English experimenters have introduced so successfully, getting the benefit at the same time and at once? If harrowing the field with a smoothing harrow ere the grain is too large and where there are weeds and grass starting up, is a benefit, why not work the ground between the rows, leaving the grain uninjured.

There is a great advantage in cultivation. We find it so among trees, shrubs, vines, hoed crops, and why should it not also apply to grain, especially that careful, kingly cereal, wheat? And it needs it, as the wheat crop is degenerating among us. It is an important crop in rotation, and should be made the most of. If it is worth fallowing the soil for it, and giving it the precedence of good land, why not further improve by what is such any advantage to it, cultivation? Especially such crops as are poor or much winter killed need this aid, or weeds and grass will overpower them. Let us come to the relief of this fine cereal, and make it something like what it is made in England. —*Country Gentleman.*

OF A CUP OF COFFEE.—It has been truthfully said that even in these enlightened days, and in the lands most blessed by the influence of civilization, there are thousands upon thousands of persons born into the world who live long lives and then go down to their graves without ever having tasted a good cup of coffee. There are many reasons for this, and the principal one, of course, must be that so few persons know how to make good coffee. And yet there have been thousands of receipts and directions published that teach us how to make good coffee by boiling it; by not boiling it; by confining the essence of aroma; by making it in an open vessel; by steeping it; by not steeping it; by clearing it; by grinding it fine; by grinding it coarse, and by many other methods opposed to each other and to all these. Now we do not intend to try to tell anybody how to make good coffee, but we just wish to say a word about the treatment of the coffee after it is made. And on this treatment depends its excellence, brew it as you may. The rule is simple: *never decant it.* Whatever else you do about it, bring it to the table in the vessel in which it was made. A handsome urn or gorgeous coffee-pot is the grave of good coffee. Of course, if it is considered more desirable to have the pot look well than to have the coffee taste well, we have nothing more to say. But when hot coffee is emptied from one vessel into another, the kitchen ceiling generally receives that essence laden vapor which should have found its way into the cups on the breakfast table. And one word about these cups. When the coffee enters them it should find the milk or cream already there. By observing these rules, ordinary coffee, made in almost any way, is often very palatable indeed.—*Scribner for October.*

BREED BUT ONE KIND OF POULTRY.—The *National Live Stock Journal* says: We believe there is not any course of reading or experience which man is likely to have, which will not take years of time to enable him to judge even two or three breeds critically; and without he is able to do that, he will not achieve very marked success as a breeder, unless he should, by accident, fall into the right course. Although the safest and most satisfactory way for a beginner is to commence with but one variety, and confine his attention exclusively to that, and when he has proved his ability to draw them up to the highest attainable standard, he can add another variety to his stock. For a novice to start out with two or three distinct breeds is to court failure, for the attention which would have insured him success in one breed alone will only suffice to raise two or three to mediocrity. The history of successful breeders of fowls, as with those who have achieved success in the breeding of all varieties of domestic animals, shows that it was only achieved by concentrating their entire care and attention upon one subject, and laboring energetically and persistently for the attainment of it. The name of Booth or Bates would not have become a household word wherever shorthorn cattle are bred, if, instead of pursuing the uniform, constant course they did, they had labored to perfect each and all the several breeds known at that time in England. Nor would the names of Bakewell and of Webb hold their position on the broad scroll of fame, if they had endeavored to achieve success in the breeding of all varieties of domestic animals, instead of concentrating their attention upon sheep. Almost without exception, wherever great results have rewarded the efforts of a breeder it has been where he has given his sole and undivided attention to one breed and one variety, and to a certain extent known nothing else.

Young Folks.

Queen Gentelin's Escapé.

BY AMANDA T. JONES.

Queen Gentelin sighed.

Now when a moral lady sighs we may well believe there is something sorrowful in her thoughts; or at least, that she is weary and needs rest. There are such washings, ironings, and bakings to be done, such crowing, growing, struggling babies to carry about, such flyaway, fun-seeking destructive girls and boys to care for, such overgrown, hearty men to feed, that the most cheerful of all mortal ladies must sigh now and then.

But Queen Gentelin—why *she* was a fairy! And there she sat, in state, upon an opal throne, with flights of emerald stairs around it, leading down to velvety floors, that were all strewn with pearls, large enough and lovely enough for a queen's diadem; and if Gentelin had chosen to lift her fallen eyelids and look about her, she would have seen floating around her a curtain canopy of blue and white and rose, looped with stars of gleaming silver; and wonderful rooms, with wide open doors of beryl, chandeliers ablaze with diamonds and window casings all of the red, red gold; with fountains and pools sparkling in crystal basins, and vines, and sprays, and flowers, all drifting and waving in the winds of fairy-land so that you could not have dreamed anyone could ever be sorry there. Nevertheless, Queen Gentelin sighed; and such a commotion as there was about it!

"Fly, fly!" cried Lady Bandette, the fairy queen's busy little mother; "find the good King Fanfanero, and beseech him to come hither. Our lady will be paler than a wreath of snow, if she sigh so mournfully; and see! there are two tears upon her golden lashes. Sing to her, elves, to quicken the roses of her cheek before the king arrives."

Twenty elfish ladies and gentlemen were fluttering away, like pink appleblossoms from the orchard trees, when a breeze has frolicked among them; and twenty more, with scared faces, and eyebrows drawn dolefully down over their blue dots of eyes, were hurrying and scurrying about the great golden harp that stood not far from the foot of the throne, under a canopy of yellow silk—all in a minute.

"Oh, we must sing *so* sweetly," they whispered, "so that our beautiful queen will smile again before the king comes, or he will never dare leave her alone with us again."

Then Lady Vardivel lifted her dainty hand to signify that all was ready; Signor Bossenoff struck the gleaming strings, and like a rippling torrent of silver, the music rushed along.

"Morning vapors, white as snow,
Wander in a shining flock;
Winds singing light and low—
Light and low,
All about the four o'clock,
To and fro, to and fro,
It begins to rock and rock,
Lulled with breezy music slow,
Vangelo, walero,
Rendevera, arzhaloc!

Who the silver words can know?
Morning vapors in a flock?
Birds a-flying high and low—
High and low,
All about the four o'clock?
To and fro, to and fro,
See the branches rock and rock,
Sleepy with the music slow;
Vangelo, walero,
Rendevera, arzhaloc!

"Who a baby's dre am can know—
Flying in a mystic flock?
Birds of vapors, high and low—
High and low?
Or the sleepy four o'clock?
To and fro, to and fro,
While the branches rock and rock,
Still the winds are singing slow,
Vangelo, walero,
Rendevera, arzhaloc!

"Slumber, baby: white as snow!
Fairies gather in a flock:
Floating downward, light and low—
Light and low,
All about the four o'clock;
To and fro, to and fro,
Fairy-cradles rock and rock;
Fairy songs are soft and slow,
Vangelo, walero,
Rendevera, arzhaloc!"

King Fanfanero, busy with affairs of state, sat among his fairy lords, with a face as grave as the face of any mortal judge, when in flew a snow-storm of elves (if one might say so,) all as pale as elves may grow when a fairy queen sighs.

"Oh, please, royal master," they said (or sang), sinking down at his feet, "the Lady Bandette sent us hither to beseech you to visit your loveliest of queens, before the roses die away from her cheeks and all her attendant elves break their hearts with grief, because of her sighing."

Up rose gallant King Fanfanero, as swiftly as a ball of thistle-down—oh, I beg his royal pardon for comparing him to anything so common, but you know the commonest things are often the most beautiful! So up rose the king, and left his lords to wrangle among themselves, as to the color of their mantles, the size of their shoe-buckles, and the value of their rubies and sapphires (that is what is meant by affairs of state); while he swept on to the throne-room, trailing his satin robes through the air, as if he had been a golden-vested, purple-plumed butterfly, with too many wings.

The queen stood up on the topmost stair of the throne, her eyes wide open with eagerness, and all her curls afloat in a tangling wind that had caught itself in that golden network of hair, and was in a hurry to be free again.—Just one tear lay upon the rose-pink of her round little face; but there was a smile creeping about the lips, and a dimple darting into either cheek, to find out where the blushes came from, as I guess.

Oh, she would never have been a queen—that fairy! For look you! a queen should be tall and grand, with a calm, pale face, and a slow step; and she should be too wise and stupid to laugh, or cry or sigh; and the very wind should be afraid of her, and never venture to ruffle a single curl. By the way, she shouldn't have curls, but very dark braids, wound around her head, with a blazing crown set on the top of them, all of gold and jewels, and looking like a marigold in the dew.

But I cannot help all that; I take people as I find them. Lady Gentelin had been a queen ever since King Bendovere had gone to rule over the Pickles—busy little mountain-fairies, who had caverns and caverns full of jewels; and that was three days ago by the fairy clock, only it seemed three years to her.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Miscellaneous.

BOOTS & SHOES.

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E. M. KNORR'S

SPRING STYLES,

THE LATEST AND BEST.

Every variety for Men, Women and Children.

OLD STOCK

Selling at Cost to close out to make room for

NEW GOODS.

Bargains! Bargains!

CALL AND SEE.

A. J. EVANS.

READY MADE

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HE HAS THE

FINEST GOODS, LATEST STYLES

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For good fits and promptness in filling orders there is the place to go.

His goods are selected with care and his Custom Work will compare favorably with the best efforts of the fashionable city Dealer.

HE KEEPS A LARGE STOCK OF

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

AND

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At Astonishingly Low Prices.
Bloomsburg, Sept. 29, 1871-tf

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BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY!

BERWICK, PENN A.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the Citizens of Berwick, and vicinity, that he has opened a Confectionery and Bakery in

ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

Berwick, Pa., where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES,
FRENCH CANDIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS
ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS
&c., &c., &c., &c.

BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Among the assortment will be found Cream Nuts, English Walnuts, Peanuts, Almonds, Filberts, Figs, Apples, Cocoa Nuts, Jellies of different kinds, Mustard, Catsup, Pickles, Chocolate, Canned Fruit of all kinds, Corn Starch, Egg Biscuit, Soda Crackers, Oyster Crackers, Cheese, Soap, Writing Paper, Agreement Papers, Envelopes,

FISH AND OYSTERS,

And produce of all kinds. Fresh Bread an Cakes every day. Ice Cream in Season. Your patronage is solicited.

Berwick, Jan 1'71—1y JOHN G. JACOBY.

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HARDWARE,

IRON, STEEL AND NAILS,

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AXLES, and PIPE BOXES,
HORSE SHOES, and
HORSE SHOE NAILS,
CEMENT, PLASTER and SAND,
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DAVID LOWENBERG

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STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS
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He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

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GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES JEWELRY, &C.

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CURES DISEASES OF THE
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In the wonderful medicine to which the afflicted are above pointed for relief, the discoverer believes he has combined to *harmony* more of Nature's most sovereign curative properties, which God has instilled into the vegetable kingdom for healing the sick, than were ever before combined in one medicine. The evidence of this fact is found in the great variety of most obstinate diseases which it has been found to conquer. In the cure of **Bronchitis, Severe Coughs,** and the early stages of **Consumption,** it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. While it cures the severest Coughs, it strengthens the system and **purifies the blood.** By its great and thorough blood purifying properties, it cures all **Humors,** from the worst **Scrofula** to a common **Blotch, Pimple,** or **Eruption.** Mercurial disease, Mineral Poisons, and their effects, are eradicated, and vigorous health and a sound constitution established. **Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin,** in short, all the numerous diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful purifying and invigorating medicine.

If your feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flashes, low spirits, and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from **Torpid Liver** or **"Biliousness."** In many cases of **"Liver Complaint"** only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver strong, clear and healthy. For the cure of **Habitual Constipation** of the bowels it is a never failing remedy, and those who have used it for this purpose praise it in terms.

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Minutes.
ONE HOUR
A CURE FOR
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TWENTY MINUTES,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
AFFORD INSTANT EASE
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.
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CROUP, DIPHTHERIA.
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COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.
Ready Relief

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Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.
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Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

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A full assortment of

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Their stock is larger and more varied than can be found in any other establishment short of Philadelphia or New York. All of which is offered in large or small quantities at figures as low if not lower, than same goods can be purchased elsewhere. Call and examine for yourself. The wholesale department under the immediate supervision and control of the firm, comprises

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In colors you will find Umbers both dry and in oil, Siennas, Browns, Metallic and Vandyke, Reds Venetian, Red Lead, American and Chinese Vermillions, Blues, Yellows and Greens,

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Ayres, Jaynes, Vinegar Bitters, Hostetter's, Drake's, and Hoofland's German Bitters. Pills, Wright's Jayne's, Schenck's, and all others known to the Community.

R

A large and varied assortment of Knights world renowned cooking extracts.

Lemon, Vanilla, Rose, Raspberry, Strawberry, Pine Apple, Celery, Banana, &c., are offered be[f]low manufacturers prices, to country merchants. Spices, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper, Mace, Mustard, &c., at bottom prices. ALSO, Roll and Flour Sulphur, Epsom Salts, Salt Petre, Calabra Licorice, Ginn Camphor, Borax, Assafœtida, Cattle and Horse Powders, Blue Vitriol, Extract Logwood, Castile and Laundry Soaps, Lamp Chimneys, Lamp goods generally. Lump Chalk, Silver sand, Calcined Plaster, Rosendal Cement by the barrel or bushel.

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Farmers and others will find our stock of Pure Ground Western Rone, Oil of Vitriol, Sulphate of Soda and Nitrate of Soda, of better quality and at lower prices than can be found elsewhere.

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Our retail and Prescription department is under the supervision of

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the retailing of Patent Medicines and Druggist's sundries, such as Perfumery, comprising all of the most choice from our most eminent American manufacturers and the specialties of all the Foreign, French, English, German and Italian Perfumers.

H

Toilet Soaps in large variety, both Imported and Domestic.

Fine Hair, Tooth, Flesh, Clothes, Shaving & Nail Brushes. Trusses, Shoulder Braces & Supporters, Nursing Bottles, Pocket Books, Bill Books, &c., &c.

Cigars of rarest an l choicest brands from 5 cts., to 25 cts., each,

E

Pipes and cigar smokers and many things impossible to enumerate here. The handsomest

SODA FOUNTAIN

in this part of the State, called the "Iceberg," from which is constantly drawn, those cool and refresning beverages so popular with the American public, also, the medicated waters of Vichy, Saratoga and Seltzer,

R

Our Manufacturing Department, comprises all the officinal preparations of the U. S. Pharmacopœa, Tinctures, Syrups, etc.,

OIL OF GLADNESS

a specific for Croup, Burns and Scalds and one of the most valuable auxiliaries in the cure of yetter-piles, hoarseness, etc., ever known. The largely increasing sales attest its popularity as a household remedy.

S

Moyer's Tar Cough Drops a valuable remedy for coughs of long standing and incipient consumption. Flavoring extracts, Essence Jamaica Ginger, etc. To all of which we ask the attention of the general public.

The wagon will still continue to pay its stated visits to their country customers.

MOYER BROS.

May 10, 1y.

VINEGAR BITTERS

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal. For Females, Young or Old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

The properties of Dr. WALKER'S VINEGAR Bitters are Aperient, Diaphoretic and Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR Bitters the most wonderful invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

J. WALKER, Prop'r, R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen'l Agts., San Francisco, Cal., and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., New York

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

m18-72 aug28 3m

THE QUEEN

THE AMERICAN

BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING

AND COMPLETE SEWING MACHINE.

The first and only BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE combined that has made its advent in this or any other country.

The following reasons are given why this is the best.

Family Machine to Purchase.

1. Because it will do everything that any machine can do, sewing from the finest to the coarest material, hemming, felling, cording, braiding, binding gathering and sewing on, at the same time ruffling, quilting, etc., better than any other machine.

2. Because it can work a beautiful button-hole, making as fine a pearl as by the hand.

3. Because it will embroider over the edge, making a neat and beautiful border on any garment.

No other Machine can accomplish the kind of sewing stated in Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5.

4. Because it will work a beautiful eyelet hole.

5. Because it can do over-hand seaming, by which sheets, pillow cases and the like are sewed over and over.

6. Because the best mechanics pronounce it the best finished and made on the best principle of any machine manufactured. It has no springs to break; nothing to get out of order.

7. Because it is two machines in one. A BUTTON-HOLE WORKING and SEWING MACHINE combined.

It is to last a LIFETIME, and therefore one is wanted that will do the most work, and do it the best; and this machine can do several kinds of sewing not done on ANY OTHER MACHINE, besides doing every kind that all others can do

The American or Plain Sewing Machine.

(Without the button-hole parts), does all that is done on the Combination except button-hole and over-seaming.

S. J. FAUX, Agent,

BLOOMSBURG, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.

COMPANY'S WAREROOMS,

1313 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Examine them before purchasing any other Sewing Machine. 1-71-1572-6m.

MCKELVY, NEAL & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

AND

General Merchandise,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

jan26'72-tf

SEWING MACHINES.

THE SALES OF SEWING MACHINES in 1871, as reported, under oath, in 1872, to the owners of the Sewing Machine Patents, show that the

SINGER

MANUFACTURING COMPANY

LAST YEAR SOLD

181, 260 Machines,

NINETY PER CENT. OF THEM BEING FOR FAMILY USE.

THIS IS OVER

50,000

MORE SEWING MACHINES THAN WERE SOLD BY ANY OTHER COMPANY DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.,

34 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

PHILADELPHIA OFFCE.....1308 Chestnut St,
J. A. DORN, AGT. IN.....Bloomsburg,
aug9 1y

AGENTS! QUICK! or you will miss choice of territory, (there is a rush for it) on DIO LEWIS' last and greatest work.

OUR DIGESTION,

or, MY JOLLY FRIEND'S SECRET.

It is by odds the most taking and saleable book in the field. 1 It is on a vitally important subject. 2 It is by America's most popular writer on health. 3 It is, for the price, the largest and handsomest book ever sold by subscription. Agents, the people are eager for such a book, and will urge you to bring it to them. Write for terms, &c., free.

GEORGE MACLEAN, Publisher,
april 20, 72-1f. 724 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.

Rail Roads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

Eight Trains (Daily) to and leave Bloomsburg and Pittsburg, Seven Trains to and from New York, and two trains to and from Erie, (Sundays Excepted.)

ON and after Monday, Oct. 30, the Passenger Trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will depart from and arrive at Philadelphia, New York and Erie, as follows:

EASTWARD.

Philadelphia Express leaves Harrisburg (except Monday) at 3.05 a. m., arrives at Philadelphia at 6.35 a. m. and at New York at 10.05 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Harrisburg at 11.30 a. m., arrives at West Philadelphia at 2.40 p. m. and arrives at New York at 6.40 p. m.

Lancaster Train, via Mount Joy, leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 4.00 p. m., with through car for Philadelphia. Arrives at West Philadelphia at 7.25 p. m.

Pacific Express leaves Harrisburg (except Monday) at 7.40 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia at 4.30 p. m., and at New York at 7.50 a. m.

Sunday Express leaves Harrisburg at 1.30 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia at 6.30 p. m., and at New York at 10.15 p. m.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 4.00 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia at 9.25 p. m.

Mail Train, leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 7.05 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m., and arrives at New York at 2.30 a. m.

Cincinnati Express leaves Harrisburg at 12.50 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 3.30 a. m., and arrives at New York at 6.50 a. m.

WESTWARD.

Erie Mail west, for Erie, leaves Harrisburg daily at 2.55 a. m., arriving at Erie at 8.10 p. m.

Erie Express west, for Erie, leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 8.10 p. m., arriving at Erie at 2.10 a. m.

Southern Express leaves Harrisburg at 2.35 a. m., arrives at Altoona at 6.25 a. m., arrives at Pittsburg at 11.10 a. m.

Through Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m., arrives at Altoona at 1.55 p. m., and arrives at Pittsburg at 6.30 p. m.

Fast Line leaves Harrisburg at 12.00 noon, arrives at Altoona at 5.45 p. m., and arrives at Pittsburg at 10.30 p. m.

Pittsburg express leaves Harrisburg (except Sunday) at 4.55 p. m., arrives at Altoona at 9.30 p. m., and arrives at Pittsburg at 2.15 a. m.

Cincinnati Express leaves Harrisburg at 8.20 p. m., arrives at Altoona at 12.55 a. m., and arrives at Pittsburg at 5.30 a. m.

Pacific express leaves Harrisburg at 4.30 a. m., arrives at Altoona at 8.20 a. m., and arrives at Pittsburg at 12.55 p. m.

Through Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m., arrives at Altoona at 1.55 p. m., and arrives at Pittsburg at 6.30 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Harrisburg (except Sunday) at 7.15 a. m., arrives at Altoona at 12.30 p. m., and at Pittsburg at 5.15 p. m.

Mail Train leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 8.55 a. m., arrives at Altoona at 12.55 p. m., and at Pittsburg at 5.30 p. m.

Pittsburg express leaves Harrisburg (except Sunday) at 9.10 a. m., arrives at Altoona at 1.05 p. m., and arrives at Pittsburg at 4.45 p. m.

Fast Line leaves Harrisburg (except Sunday) at 4.50 p. m., arrives at Altoona at 8.40 p. m., and arrives at Pittsburg at 12.15 a. m.

Pittsburg express leaves Harrisburg (except Sunday) at 11.50 p. m., arrives at Altoona at 3.30 a. m., and arrives at Pittsburg at 7.00 a. m.

Cincinnati Express leaves Harrisburg at 12.50 a. m., arrives at Altoona at 5.30 a. m., and arrives at Pittsburg at 9.00 a. m.

Mail Train leaves Harrisburg daily (except Monday) at 3.30 p. m., arrives at Altoona at 7.30 p. m., and arrives at Pittsburg at 11.00 p. m.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Harrisburg daily (except Sunday) at 4.00 p. m., arrives at Altoona at 8.00 p. m.

Day Express leaves Harrisburg at 9.00 a. m., arrives at Altoona at 1.30 p. m., and arrives at Pittsburg at 5.00 p. m.

Mail Train leaves Harrisburg at 12.30 p. m., arrives at Altoona at 4.30 p. m., and arrives at Pittsburg at 8.00 p. m.

Fast Line leaves Harrisburg at 4.55 p. m., arrives at Altoona at 8.45 p. m., and arrives at Pittsburg at 12.30 a. m.

Through Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 8.00 p. m., arrives at Altoona at 3.30 a. m., and arrives at Pittsburg at 7.00 a. m.

Pacific express leaves Harrisburg at 4.30 a. m., arrives at Altoona at 8.20 a. m., and arrives at Pittsburg at 12.55 p. m.

Through Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m., arrives at Altoona at 1.55 p. m., and arrives at Pittsburg at 6.30 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Harrisburg (except Sunday) at 7.15 a. m., arrives at Altoona at 12.30 p. m., and at Pittsburg at 5.15 p. m.

Pittsburg express leaves Harrisburg (except Sunday) at 11.50 p. m., arrives at Altoona at 3.30 a. m., and arrives at Pittsburg at 7.00 a. m.

Cincinnati Express leaves Harrisburg at 12.50 a. m., arrives at Altoona at 5.30 a. m., and arrives at Pittsburg at 9.00 a. m.

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Mail Train leaves Harrisburg at 12.30 p. m., arrives at Alt